PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,080—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1897.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th Aug.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th ,,
B.L.ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L.INDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th ,,
B.L.ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	9th ,,
B.L. BRITANIA	6525	J. F. Parfitt	16th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	23rd ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th ,,
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	13th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	4th Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossevic	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	Sept.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Aug. 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 18, 1897.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer	5,264	31st August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5 August, 1897. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. BISAGNO ......14th Sep. 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

* Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 17, 1897.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st Aug., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 26th Aug., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about 20th August.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on or about 27th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND BEIRA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, on or about 28th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Beira, in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	DeMaubeuge	3rd September.
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	27th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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ALGOA BAY
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MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

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A GENUINE RIPE and MELLOW SPIRIT at a VERY LOW PRICE, EQUAL in MANY RESPECTS to some of the most Expensive Whiskies in the MARKET.

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Per Dozen	Cash	23	8
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TREACHER & CO., LD.,

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ALLCOCK'S CELEBRATED,
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HOOKS, FLIES.
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ARTIFICIAL MINNOWS AND BAITS OF ALL KINDS,
SALMON AND TROUT FLIES.
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THE SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN, Rs. 9-0.

1. 14-carat Gold—therefore never corrodes.
2. Iridium tipped—therefore never wears out.
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4. Writes continuously for many hours.
5. Economical—outlasting 20,000 steel pens.
6. Saves fully £15 in cost of steel pens and ink-pots.
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8. For every writer in every land a necessity.

Finally, As nearly prefect as inventive skill can produce.

We only require your steel pen and handwriting to select a suitable Pen.

THE JEWEL PEN COMPANY'S
"CALTON" STYLOGRAPHIC PEN.

	Rs.	a.
Complete in Box with Filler and Directions	4	0

This pen is made by experienced British Workmen, and consists of a hard rubber holder tapering to a round point similar in appearance to a lead pencil, and writes with equal smoothness but with fluid ink.

The point and needle of the pen are made of Platinum alloyed with Iridium, subtances of great durability and which are not affected by the action of any ink.

Pens hold sufficient Ink to write 12,000 words, do not leak or blot, and can be carried in the pocket in any position.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED INK.
FOR FOUNTAIN AND STYLOGRAPHIC PENS
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

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BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

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BAEL AND RED GUM SYRUP.

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Price, Re. 1.

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The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

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By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, [illegible] and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipal vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

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LEFT-HANDED OR PUZZLE WATCH.

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ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	* * ,,
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Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

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Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

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THERE IS NO REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION & DYSPEPSIA,

WHICH CAN BE COMPARED
for efficacy and the promptness of its results with

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE.

THESE painful diseases are supposed by many to be incurable after a certain stage, and sufferers endure the intolerable pains of the paroxysms varied by the pangs of

SEMI-STARVATION

Year after Year.

Paparidine ACTS LIKE A CHARM, and is confidently offered to the Public as a Reliable Remedy, needing but a Trial to convince even the Sceptical of its value.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

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IF YOU HAVE A COUGH WE OFFER A REMEDY.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP

will effectually and promptly relieve the more distressing symptoms, dispersing the phlegm and removing the tightness of the chest.

A FEW REGULAR DOSES will, as a rule, COMPLETE THE CURE.

This medicine is really invaluable in Asthma on account of its beneficial action in easing the breathing.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS. It contains NO INJURIOUS INGREDIENT WHATEVER.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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FRAMJI COWASJI HALL,
ON FRIDAY NIGHT, SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH, 21ST, 23RD, 24TH AND 25TH INSTANT.

The Procession in all its magnificent detail will be most faithfully represented by aid of the Cinematograph. The Series of Pictures will be produced in such a lifelike manner that looking at them one will immediately imagine himself witnessing the greatest event in modern times as if actually on the spot. Two Exhibitions will be given on each of the days mentioned at 6-30 P.M., and 9-30 P.M., except on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, when only the 9-30 p.m. Exhibition will be held.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 2, Re. 1, and Ans. 8.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or at the door.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and the claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY,

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Annual Subscription (in advance)	Rs. 12
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Single Copy	As. 4

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ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

SEMI—DRESS JACKETS, FROM Rs. 40.

THE NARANJEE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of the above Company that at the Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held on the 19th instant, it was resolved to make the SECOND CALL of Rs. 250 per Share, and that the same be paid into the Registered office of the Company at or before 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 9th September, 1897.

NARANJEE PATEL & CO.,
Agents.

THE MAHUVA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mahuva Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on the 27th day of August, 1897, at 3 o'clock, when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed :—

Should the resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

1. That Mr. Munjibhoy Nathoobhoy and the person or persons who may now or at any time hereafter constitute the firm of Munjibhoy Nathoobhoy and Company, be appointed the Agents of the Company, in lieu of the firm of Messrs. Jehanghir Hormasji and Company, upon the terms mentioned in an agreement submitted to the General Meeting of the Company, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof. And the Board of Directors of the Coy. is hereby authorised to affix the seal of the Company to such agreement.

2. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following.

(a) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 88 namely :—

88. Munjibhoy Nathoobhoy and the person or persons who may now or at any time hereafter constitute the firm of Munjibhoy Nathoobhoy and Co. shall be the Agents of the Coy., upon the terms mentioned in an Agreement submited to a Meeting of the Co., held on the twenty-seventh of August, 1897, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, and the Agents shall subject to the control of the Board, exercise the powers and do the acts and things conferred and authorised by the said Agreement, and in addition thereto the Board shall have full power from time to time to confer upon the Agents all such other powers and authorities for the time being vested in the Board under clauses 107 and 108 hereof as are not comprised in the said Agreement.

(b). The following Article shall be substituted for Article 92, namely :—

92. The ex-officio Director shall not be required to retire by rotation or otherwise resign his office so long as he is a Member of the firm of Munjibhoy Nathoobhoy and Co., and that firm or the Members thereof are the Agents of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Dated 13th August, 1897, No. 2, Dalal Street, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

DRESS SHIRTS From Rs. 5-0.

SOFT SHIRTS From Rs. 4-8.

GODESBERGER
MINERAL WATER.
H. M. THE QUEEN'S TABLE WATER.

The *Lancet* writes of Godesberger:—"It is a Natural Sparkling Table Water, peculiarly Soft to the Palate. It is Free from Organic Matter. It is an excellent Drink with Milk. It mixes well with Spirits."

Has all the Advantages of Soda Water without any of its Drawbacks.

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
16, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance	Rs 10.
Single Copy	Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COCA WINE—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant, Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY Established in 1850.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, A STEAM LAUNCH DRIVER, 2nd Class Certificate holder. Pay Rs. 50 or according to qualifications. Apply at once, forwarding certificates to STATE ENGINEER, Porbandar, Kathiawar.

LAST THREE DAYS of our Sale only till Saturday. All remaining Stock at much reduced price to make room for New Goods. Secure early at SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 14; Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 13; Rose Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Flowery Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 9 and Pekoe Dust As. 8 per lb. These Tea Dusts are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENCY and INDENT BUSINESS.—London Firm well established and with thorough knowledge of European markets desires to arrange with GOOD corresponding house. Highest references. Address D. S. O., " care of Street and Co., 30, Cornhill London, England.

WANTED STEAM LAUNCH, Steel or Iron, new or second-hand, 51' × 9' depth 5'-6". For further particulars apply, DAVID SASSOON and Co.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, situate centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

RECEIVED New Music Rolls for the Celestina Organs expressly made to our order in London from No. 11 to No. 7,033. List of music free on Application.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills :—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. B. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.] :—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.] :—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

JUBILEE.—2,000 DIAMOND JUBILEE TICKETS [available 15th July to 15th September 1897] entitle the holder to a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on our Ordinary Prices and the present of the latest Photograph of Her Majesty specially secured by us from Home free of charge. Please apply RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JUST RECEIVED BRITISH ARMY PORTRAIT ALBUMS decorated with 20 Military Designs, with music, Rs. 35, and without music, Rs. 20.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

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HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE .... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Under instructions from the Administrator to the estate of the late Mr. Thomas Lang—

A lot of books, poetical and scientific works by different authors, novels, &c.

On account of the underwriters—

10 cases damaged green tea.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removeable coachbox.
1 handsome strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful bay Arab, about 14-1, 5 years, goes in single and double harness, also in saddle, very quiet.
1 brown waler gelding, 16 hands, broken to saddle and harness, very fast and showy.
1 pair of silver grey ponies both go in single and double harness, very fast.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th August, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KHUTERALI STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Jetha Raja, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Ramchundra Cashinath, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of July, 1890 the following property, viz.—

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Khuterali, outside the Fort, and in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 7515, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1008 and Street No. 8, and bounded on the east by Khuterali Street, on the west by Jetaker's cart, on the south by the house of Chintoo Nana, and on the north by the house of Babajee Sadoba, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor, Ramchundra Cashinath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damoder, and Jamsetjee. Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co.
1 " square pianoforte.
1 ice machine.
1 special instantograph patent camera with tripod by J. Lancaster.
1 English clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.
2 large show cases with glass tops and sides.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of drawing-room sofas and cushioned chairs, marble top tables and teapoys, hat stand, chiffonier and cabinet, camp, and writting tables, mirror door almyras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, easy and reclining chairs, American chairs, glass cupboard bookstand, dumb waiter, meatsafe, iron safe with Chubb's lock, etc.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. Alegeria.

CV—ZARM—2718—1 case 250 warps silk yarn.

Ex s. s. Rheinfels.

AD—ZARM—2599-2603—5 cases 25 dozen golden twisted harp lamps.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 gentlemen's pneumatic tyred safety bicycle.
1 ladies' pneumatic-tyred safety bicycle.
1 young Scotch-terrier dog, named Rolley.
1 new howe gents safety bicycle, very little used.
And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, GLASSWARE, AND CORRUGATED AND TILED-ROOFED GODOWN AT CARNAC BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, by order of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosein Ameeroodin :—

A large quantity of machinery and rich glassware from Moser, Karlsbad, a list of which could be seen at the office of the undersigned, and a corrugated and tiled-roofed godown, the whole to be sold in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of P. ROUSSET, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th August, 1897.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, Exchange Money, Writing Salons or private apartments wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NOTICES.

CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM.

ABOUT 6,500 lbs. of CHLORIDE of CALCIUM for use as "Brine" for refrigerating purposes is available FOR SALE at the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee.

Offers are invited. Enquiries should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT.

D. M. BABINGTON, Capt., R.A.,
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.

PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI.

MESSRS. BARCLAY BROTHERS of mark Lane, London, have arranged FOR SALE in India Prince Rangitsinghji's Photogravature (by special permission of the Prince) from a painting from life by the well known Artist Mr. H. Jamyn Brooks. The Picture is life like, and the Prince is represented Bat in hand at the Wicket.

A copy of the Picture is on view at the ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY'S, Show Rooms, No. 50-52, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay, where orders may be Registered.

Sole Agent :—J. D. POWALA,
50-52, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE
MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1ST April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

			Rs.	a.
1 Pound	in Rs. 15 or, post free		15	12
½ "	" " " 7-8 or, post free		8	0
¼ "	" " " 3-12 or, post free		4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS ; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
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KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insects. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING ; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."

Keating's Worm Tablets is a unique medicine (A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTES,
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

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HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS............ £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates

C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

			Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE		Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE	No. I	"	0	15
Do.	No. II	"	0	14
Do.	No. III	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE		"	0	12
PEKOE DUST		"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG		"	0	8

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Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein
Germany.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,345
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,280
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	137
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	305

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	270
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	92
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	152
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,680
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 5	58xd
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	195
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	384
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	174xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	505
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,065xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	10	dvd Rs11	28½xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad adv.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	585
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	48
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	[illegible] pr ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.4	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.3	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.[illegible]	8 0
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.[illegible]	1,655
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.3	880
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	1,100
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	580
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	1,070
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	525
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	612½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	705
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.3	680
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	750
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	530
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,175
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	840
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	690
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	230
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	765
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	264
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,080
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,410
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	119
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,210
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs25	355
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	748	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	881
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,310
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	980
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,880
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	830
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	185
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	310
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	650
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Vesishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	..	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	131½
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Lp	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	68 3-4
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	367½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	210	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	220
Volkart	...	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	...	610
The Tapti Valley	26,000	50	200	...	221½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and-a-half per cent Reduced 96-3-8
Three and-a-half per cent 1893.................109-2
Municipal 5 per cent, Debenture Loans 122
New French Loan 5 per cent, 1872 ....nom
City of Paris Loan.................................nom
Six per cent. Port Trust Bond 106-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 4-11m., 3-8a. Low water, 9-24m., 10-3a.

CRICKET.

Presidency vs. Parsees.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Imperator and Gisela entered, and the steamers Caledonia, Ravenna, and Scindia left the dock yesterday.

Runaway Boy from the Reformatory.—Govinda Roola, a Hindu lad, aged fifteen years, an inmate of the Sassoon Reformatory, absconded from that institution on the 17th instant.

Postal Notice.—With effect from to-day the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 35, *viz*., 1s. 3½d. per rupee.

Lecture.—A lecture for English-speaking Indians, especially students, will be given in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Grant Road, at 6 o'clock this evening, by Mr. F. Anderson, B.A. Subject: "The Reconciliation of Opposites."

A Boat Capsized.—A boat belonging to Messrs. Cursetjee and Muncherjee, Dubashes, tindal Shaik Hossein Oomerjee, and five crew, was proceeding from Sassoon Dock towards the Ballard Pier, under sail, when suddenly a squall struck her. The boat immediately filled in and sank with all on board. The five crew were rescued by a passing boat, with the exception of the tindal, who was drowned. The boat was subsequently towed to the Sassoon Dock.

Importing Diseased Meat into Bombay.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. David Aaron, Sub-inspector in charge of Market Department, Bombay Municipality, charged Nasirbee, a Mahomedan woman, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, with importing into Bombay 25lbs of diseased meat without a permit from the Municipal Commissioner. The accused brought the quantity of meat from Coorla to Sion on the 22nd ultimo, where she was arrested by the Sub-inspector. The woman was fined Rs. 20, with an alternative of ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

Unpleasant Hitch at an Entertainment.—At 8 o'clock, on Wednesday night, an entertainment was going on in the Bombay Educational Society's Girls' School, Byculla, when the screen, which was being drawn back on the temporary stage, caught fire by the accidental upsetting of a kerosine-oil foot-light. On hearing the alarm, general excitement occurred amongst the spectators, and in the confusion one of the lady spectators, Mrs. Ratford, dropped herself out of a window on the first floor, a height of about fifteen feet, providentially sustaining no injury to her person. The fire was extinguished by the spectators, and the damage done to furniture, etc., is estimated at Rs. 100. The Sankli Tank engine came on the scene, but was not used.

To Jail for a Job.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wrafter prosecuted Tookaram Ramji and Govind Bapoo, residents of Talegaon, both having been once in jail, No. 1 being charged with theft of a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 50, from the person of a Hindu boy, named Ramchandra, aged three years, residing with his grandfather, Sadashive Luximon, a grain merchant, at Dongree. The second accused was charged with aiding and abetting No. 1 in the commission of the offence. About 10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, the child was playing on the verandah of the house, when No. 1 came there, sat down, and gave the boy some dates to eat. The man then put his dhotur over the lad's head and face, and removed the ornament, and passed it to his accomplice, who was standing near the verandah. The child did not cry, and the accused would have been successful in their deed had it not been for a woman, named Saloo, who while hawking plantains in that street, noticed the deed, and raised an alarm. A number of neighbours turned out, caught hold of the thieves, and made them over to the police, the ornament being found in the hand of No. 2. Both the accused denied the charge, stating that they arrived in Bombay from their native country on Tuesday night in search of some employment, and while they were seated on the verandah of the complainant's house, they were arrested by the police. They, however, admitted that they were once in jail. They were on this occasion sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF EAU-DE-COLOGNE IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. B. S. Madon, a chemist and druggist, was charged, under the Abkari Act, with illicitly manufacturing eau-de-cologne, and Mr. F. S. Madon with using printed labels in contravention of the Merchandise Marks Act. The magistrate held that the accused were guilty under Sections 43 *c* and *g* of Act 4 of 1878, and 6 and 7 of Act 4 of 1884, and stated that the former being merely a technical offence, because the accused had made no secret of the manufacture and sale of the eau-de-cologne, and as the license fee was only one rupee, he could not have meant to defraud Government by his omission to take out a license. Accused was ordered to pay a fine of five rupees. The offence under the Merchandise Marks Act was quite deliberate, and was committed to defraud the public. The magistrate thought that chemists and druggists who sold medicines to the public should specially be very scrupulous in the use they make of trade descriptions, and in the present instance he ordered accused to pay a fine of Rs. 201 under Section 54 of the Abkari Act. The eau-de-cologne bottles seized in the shop of the accused were liable to confiscation, and these should be sent to the Collector. The labels were also ordered to be forfeited under Section 9 of the Merchandise Marks Act. The chlorodyne bottles and wrappers were returned to the accused.

THE DHULIA GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LD.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held at its registered office, No. 84, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, yesterday, at 3 p.m. Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal was in the chair. The following report of the directors was adopted:—Your directors have the pleasure to submit their report and audited accounts of the company for the period from 1st October 1896 to 30th June 1897. From the profit and loss account you will see that the company's operations during the above period have resulted in a profit of Rs. 9,852-8-9, which your directors recommend be appropriated as follows:—A dividend of Rs. 20 per share free of income-tax on 238 shares amounting to Rs. 4,760; payment in full of preliminary expenses, Rs. 3,930-2-6; to be carried to reserve fund, Rs. 1,000; to be carried to next year's account, Rs. 162-6-3:—Rs. 9,152-8-9. Your directors regret very much to record the sad death of the chairman, the Honourable Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik. In him the directors have lost an able colleague, and the vacancy has been filled up by appointing Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, and it is now in your hand to confirm the appointment. Mr. Girjaprasad Hariprasad Desai has vacated his appointment under Article 92 of the Articles of Association of the company. The company's press factory at Dhulia is insured for R. 52,000.

Messrs. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal and Motichund Devchund, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas was confirmed as a director, vice the Honourable Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, deceased. Mr. Dorabji Hormusji Ashburner has been appointed auditor for the current year, with a remuneration of Rs. 75. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

OBITUARY.

SIR W. JERVOIS.

Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, F. R. S., was the son of General Jervois, K.H., colonel of the 78th foot, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Maitland, born at Cowes, Isle of Wight, 1821; married Lucy, daughter of the late William Norsworthy (she died 1895); educated at Dr. Burney's, Gosport, and at the Military Academy, Woolwich; entered R. E. 1839; captain 1847; brevet lieutenant-colonel 1861; colonel 1872; major-general 1877; lieutenant-general (retired), 1882; colonel commandant 1893; served at the Cape of Good Hope with the royal engineers, and in Kaffir Land (medal); assistant-inspector-general of fortifications 1856, deputy-director of fortifications at the War Office 1862; secretary to defence commission 1859; governor and commander-in-chief of the Straits Settlements 1875-77; governor of South Australia 1877-82; governor of New Zealand 1882-9, when he retired; was a member of the commission on the application of iron armour to ships and forts in 1862, and two following years; has designed and carried out the fortifications and harbour defences under the Palmerston Loan Act at Portsmouth Plymouth, Pembroke, Portland, Thames, the Mersey, Cork, and other places; was employed on a special mission to the government of Canada in 1864; also on missions to Bermuda, Halifax, Malta, and Gibraltar; was specially employed by the government of India to report on the defences of the harbours of India, including those of Aden, and British Burmah; is author of numerous Reports on the defences of the United Kingdom, and in the British possessions abroad.

DEFY and keep at bay Diseases of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Skin! FOTHERGIL'S MADONAL is preventative and curative of the above. Sure cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation and deranged state of the Liver; prevents stone in the bladder and itching of the Skin. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The following arrangements in the military staff have been made at Peshawar: General Elles, with Captain Graham as D. A. A.-G., directs his attention to the field operations; Major L. C. Woollcombe, as officiating Assistant Adjutant-General does the ordinary district work; while Colonel Wilson, as Colonel on the Staff, commands the station with Captain Fanshawe, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, as Station Staff Officer.

In connection with various rumours afloat regarding the British Colony in Kabul, Messrs. Martin and Co. of Calcutta, received a letter a week ago from Abdur Rahman on business matters couched in very friendly terms. Nothing has been heard in Calcutta from Sir Salter Pyne for some months, but this fact by itself does not cause any anxiety, for very often long periods have elapsed without any letters, business or otherwise, being received from him. The statement that the Amir had recalled his agent Colonel Suffi Ghulam Russool, and that the latter left Calcutta three weeks ago is incorrect. It appears that the large crowd of hangers-on who used to surround the envoy have all left for Kabul, together with an Afghan agent who caried out small transactions for the Amir when the regular agent was away at Simla.

An enormous amount of grain has been imported into Rawalpindi this summer, and over a lakh of maunds has come by rail week after week. No one could then explain this enormous import which began some time *before* the Tochi disaster. Now, however, people are beginning to think that the wily bunniahs, or at least some long-headed speculators, were in the know, and had a pretty good idea that trouble was impending. The present policy of Government, however, of itself holding a large reserve, makes it impossible for sellers to run up the price of grain in the way they did in war-time a few years ago.

It is understood the Bengal-Nagpur Railway authorities have applied to Government to allow them to send a representative of their own to the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury, District and Sessions Judge of the Hooghly is gazetted for fourteen months' furlough, Mr. A. E. Staley, District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahi, acting for him.

Commander Oldham has made some important suggestions regarding the survey of ports and rivers leading to ports which are at present under the consideration of Government.

Captain C. G. Nurse has been appointed to be Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for Urdu and Persian, vice Major W. Quentin.

Mr. G. R. Duxbury, Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months. Mr. Ganesh Sakharam Hinge will hold charge of the office.

The services of Mr. A. Butterworth, I.C.S., (Madras Establishment), have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. J. W. Weir, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Sholapur, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and four days.

The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Gwyther, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The following appointments have been made, pending the return to duty of Khan Bahadur Cursetji M. Cursetji, B.A., Bar.-at-Law:—Khan Bahadur Hormasji Dadabhai, Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, to act as Third Judge; Khan Bahadur Burjorji Edalji Modi, M.A., LL.B. (Bom.), Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Surat and Broach, to act as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

Lieutenant Cecil Richardson officiates as Adjutant, 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain C. E. Wilson, granted leave.

The first of the heavy tank locomotives for the Mushkaf-Bolan section of the North-Western Railway has been but together and tested, and is now ready to leave the company's workshop at Karachi. These engines are the heaviest in the world, and represent the largest work ever completed in Karachi.

Captain H. D. Merewether, Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, is granted furlough for two years.

The undermentioned members of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles have been granted the volunteer long service medal:—Color-Sergeants W. Bury and H. Webber; Sergeants T. W. Brownnutt, J. H. Imrie, A. Paterson, and S. D. Webber; Corporal P. B. Roan; Lance-Corporals C. Hill, and W. D. Jackson: Volunteers J. J. De Santos, M. S. De Souza, W. Fletcher, S S. Holland, J. T. Holmes, J. Hyde, G. Little, C. Osborne, R. Richardson, E. Smith, and R. Stroud.

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce, like the Madras Chamber, has sent a protest to Government against the increasing of Canal fees between Cocanada and Madras. The chief contention of the Chamber is that the new Regulations will lead to the ruin of Cocanada as a port, for the traffic will be diverted to Bombay,—a diversion which has already begun.

Surgeon Captain Sunder Bhagalpur, is appointed temporarily to the charge of the Plague Camp at Khana Junction, *vice* Surgeon-Captain Calvert. Surgeon-Captains Deare and Oldham have been posted to Meerut for the present.

Heavy rain has fallen in the Indus Valley. Multan on Tuesday morning reported five inches, Karachi four, Dera Ismail Khan two, and Jacobabad one. Rain must also have occurred in the Indus hills, so we may expect a rapid rise in the river. The bridge of boats at Khusalgarh still stands intact, which is fortunate, as reinforcements are on the move to Kohat.

It seems a pity, observes the Lahore paper, that having made a start in the right direction by having inaugurated a regular and systematic mobilisation for the Chitral campaign, it has not been found feasible to continue the good work in connection with the very considerable concentrations which are now being made within striking distance of the Peshawar Valley. The initial mistake occurred when the Tochi Force took the field. Here, instead of ordering two brigades from any suitable division in the general mobilisation scheme to undertake the job, regiments were collected from here, there, and everywhere, Generals from all sorts of places, and Staff Officers from the four winds of heaven. Disorganisation thus started naturally led to a still further divergence from any recognised scheme of mobilisation, when the Malakhand rising suddenly necessitated the pushing up of more troops. These two initial divergences from the narrow path, which necessitates a rigid adherence to fixed principles, has brought about the fearfully and wonderfully complicated mobilisation upheavals which are at present taking place in connection with the Mohmand rising near Peshawar; and whatever other causes at present lie in the background. In any mobilisation scheme which is worth its salt, each brigade should be composed, as far as possible, of regiments which have been alongside each other in peace time, and which have been trained together. It should be commanded by the General who has trained it in peace, and the same staff which is with it during those years of preparation should accompany it into the field. We thus get some tangible result out of peace training, and a General, his staff, and his brigade would start on a campaign in thorough touch with each other. It is, perhaps, contended that the removal of considerable bodies of troops like this from fixed localities would be a source of danger from a political point of view. Undoubtedly it would be unwise to denude some places of troops, but the business of a good mobilisation scheme is to obviate such a danger by judicious movements in relief.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar has applied to Government of India for permission to serve at Malakand. Sanction has been granted, and he will serve under Brigadier-General Yeatman-Biggs.

The Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has received intimation that the bronze statue of Lord Roberts will be ready for shipment to Calcutta by the end of August, and the two figures for the pedestal will follow at an early date.

The mullah of Hadda, who led the Mohmand raid against Shabkadr, is said to be so discredited that he has retired to his village in the Bohai Valley. The "mad fakir," in replying to a message from him asking for congratulations, is said to have sent the answer—"You dog, you have done nothing," which was about the plain truth.

The following postings of Colonels on the Staff will take place consequent on the transfer of Colonel Wilson to Peshawar to strengthen General Elles's Staff: Colonel C. R. MacGregor, Fizabad to Rawalpindi; Colonel J. P. D. Vanrenen to Fyzabad. Colonel W. Hailes will be transferred from Allahabad to Delhi, *vice* Colonel R. H. F. Rennik, officiating in command, Bundlekhand District.

At Saturday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Grimley will present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the enhancements of rents, the commutation of predial conditions of services, and the registration and resumption of intermediate tenures, in parts of Chota Nagpur.

Colonel Gardiner, the Agent of the East Indian Railway, is going on three months' leave. Mr. E. H. Stone, the Chief Engineer, will officiate as Agent during Colonel Gardiner's absence.

The Yungting river, above Tientsin, has again overflowed its banks and news has been received that sixty-five villages belonging to the districts of Wutsing and Tientsin have been inundated and all prospects of securing the ripening crops destroyed.

The Amir of Kabul seems to have anticipated that the Government of India would address him regarding the presence of Afghans in the fight at Shabkadr, as it is reported that a firman was received at Jellalabad from Kabul a few days ago forbidding all subjects of His Highness to engage in hostilities on the border. This action must therefore have been taken before the letter from Government could have reached the Amir. It is satisfactory to have this assurance of Abdur Rahman's apparent desire to control his soldiers and tribesmen, but the issue of a firman does not lessen General Ghulam Hyder's responsibility for having abetted the Hadda mullah and winked at the departure of various contingents in the country within the limits of his military command to carry out a raid on British territory. The Amir must see that his orders are obeyed not only as regards overt hostilities by his subjects, but in the matter also of arms and ammunition being furnished to tribesmen by Ghulam Hyder and other officials. The recall of his Commander-in-Chief to Kabul would be the most emphatic way in which he could show that he was in earnest in disapproving of the attacks upon our frontier. Reports, by the way, have become current that the Amir has recalled his agents from India. This is incorrect. Colonel Ghulum Rasul, the Afghan Agent with the Government, has certainly left, it having been arranged, when the Viceroy left Calcutta, that he should accompany the son of the ex-Badshah of Kunar to Kabul. His "locum tenens" has been in Simla for some time past, and is still there.

In the Calcutta High Court the Hon. Justice Amir Ali has just heard a suit in which Bankibihary Singha, a colliery owner, sought to obtain a decree for Rs.11,293 which he alleged was due to him by Ambicacharn Roy and two others. Counsel stated that plaintiff had bought a coal mine from the Rainganj Coal Company, and leased it to the defendants, one of the conditions of the lease being that he was to be paid a minimum royalty of two pice per maund on 1,80,000 of coal raised. The defendants did not put in an appearance in Court, but in a written statement they alleged that when they executed the lease the plaintiff knew perfectly well that the mine was exhausted, and that no coal could be raised from it. They also alleged that when the plaintiff made the arrangement with them, he did so with a fraudulent intent. The plaintiff entered the box and denied the allegations. He said the defendants had retained possession of the mine for two years, and had not raised any objection till June last when they gave up possession of it. His lordship granted a decree for Rs. 11,293 and costs on scale No. 1 after giving credit for the deposit money and Rs. 4,457 paid on account of the royalties.

All the cargo of grain brought to Calcutta from San Francisco by the whaleback City of Everett has been unloaded, and the bulk of it has been placed in special sheds preparatory to being trucked and to the several famine centres. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway are conveying the corn free over their line. Dr. and Mrs. Hobbs left Calcutta on Monday night on a short tour through the famine districts, and will return here before going back to America in the City of Everett. The vessel is expected to take cargo back from Calcutta.

Ten years ago certain social reformers in the Rajput States of Rajputana formed an Association the Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha—for the purpose of limiting expenditure on marriages and funerals and discouraging marriages between immature persons. The Association at first made little headway, but the Agent to the Governor-General succeeded in a few years in enlisting the powerful support of the Rajputana Rajas themselves, with the result that the Sabha is now an appreciable factor in the social condition of the people. From the last annual report it appears that out of 5,458 marriages among the Rajputs, the rules were broken only in 306 instances (less than 6 per cent.) The greater number of these infringements were not serious, and were confined to one or two of the more backward States, such as Banswara and Udeypur. The report mentions that a similar Sabha has been formed in Malwa, and this is evidence enough that the benefits of social reform have begun to be generally realised by the Rajputs.

The Bengal Government has decided that Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors holding charge of Civil Subdivisions in Bengal are to be treated as first class officers and entitled to receive travelling allowance as such, irrespective of pay.

Surgeon-Captain Sunder, Civil Surgeon, Bhagalpur, has been appointed temporarily to have charge of the Plague Observation Camp at Khana Junction, vice Surgeon-Captain Calvert. Surgeon-Captains Deare and Oldham have been posted to Meerut for the present.

The seniority lists of the German Army and other official documents lately published give many particulars of the present organisation and strength of the forces. The twenty army corps are divided among five inspectorates. General Field-Marshal Prince Albert of Prussia is at the head of the first of these, at Berlin. It includes the 1st, 2nd 9th, 10th, and 17th Corps. General Field-Marshal Prince George of Saxony has the 5th, 7th, and 12th Corps under his inspection at Dresden. The inspectorate of the third group, which includes the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 13th Corps, is at Berlin under General Field-Marshal von Blumenthal. The fourth inspectorate (3rd and 4th Corps and Bavarian Army) is at Munich under Colonel-General of Cavalry the Prince of Bavaria; and the fifth (the 14th, 15th, and 16th Corps) at Carlsruhe under the Grand Duke of Baden. There are two cavalry inspectorates at Berlin, under Generals Von Krosigk and Von der Planitz. The gross effective of the Army during the present financial year is 585,442, as compared with 584,896 in 1896-97. The rank and file number 479,229, the officers 23,088, and the non-commissioned officers and corporals 78,217. The number of saddle and draught horses is 97,850. There are nine general field-marshals, including the Prince of Bavaria. The oldest of the corps commanders (fourth) is General Von Hansch, who has been an officer since 1849, while the youngest is General von Bomsdorff (fifth) whose services date from 1860. The services of the lieutenant-generals, in the majority of cases, date from between 1857 and 1863. Some major-generals entered the Service in 1867 or 1868; the ages of the others range between fifty and sixty years.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

RE KARIM ADAMJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the insolvents, applied on affidavit for the release of the three insolvents who were committed for contempt of court at the instance of Mr. Manker, who then represented the opposing creditors.

His Lordship, interposing, said that the insolvents had been committed for contempt of court for one week on the criminal side of the jail on the 4th inst., but they had avoided the arrest and did not surrender themselves till the 10th instant. They had thus committed a fresh contempt; and unless Mr. Russell gave an explanation as to his clients' conduct, he would order that the insolvents be sent back to jail for another week, and that they should make another affidavit on Wednesday next to show cause why they had avoided the arrest. His Lordship further ordered the insolvents to serve the affidavit on Mr. Manker's clients.

RE HAJI DAWOOD HAJI VAEDINA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Russell, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application and said that this was the third time the application was made. His Lordship allowed the insolvent to file his petition after four months as the time prescribed by the Act had not expired.

RE GULAM ALLI DAWOODBHOY.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE EBRAHIM PEER MAHOMED.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied that the hearing of the rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdarw his petition, be adjourned for one month. The learned counsel said that one of the opposing creditors was dead, and the rule had not been returned served on the other. his Lordship adjourned the hearing for a month.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Gopinath Vithoba; Ephraim Ebraham and another; John Lambert Juilts; Moraba Sunderji; Atmaram Venoba; Nanabhoy Ramchandra and others; Ismail Hassam Halai; Danielji Shalumji; John Coutts Stewart; Balaram alias Tukaram Rudra and another; Manuji Bapuji; David Hughes; Narayen Bhow Mantri; Jeejeebhoy Rastamji Denugara and others; and Benjamin Alexander Hanson.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

STARVATION AND MURDER.

IMPERATRIX vs. NAOSHI WOMAN.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. B. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, on the 16th June last, convicted the accused woman of the murder of her child and sentenced her to transportation for life. The Sessions Judge, in passing sentence, remarked: The accused Naoshi, wife of Khusal, having pleaded guilty to the charge of murder of her infant daughter, and stating that she threw her daughter into the well, because she was starving, the sentence of the court is that the said Naoshi be transported for life.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the appeal, said: We must reject the appeal, as the appellant pleaded guilty of the murder charged, and her confessions prove her guilt. She told the magistrate and the Sessions Judge that she threw her child into the well because she was starving and could not give it anything to eat. In her appeal petition to this court, she says that she used to beg and live on what was given her, but that her husband objected to her doing so, saying that it brought discredit on him, and demanded the child from her, that as she would not give it up he beat her; that in the struggle, the child fell from her arms, and that when her husband went away, she found the child dead on the ground. This does not account for the body of the child being found in a well, and is probably quite false. We send the case to Government (with a copy of this order,) because, if her former story of starvation is true, there are grounds for mitigation of the sentence.

The court rejected the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—August 20.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

943,38,'93—Tyab and Co—Surajmal Ramsukdas and others vs Purshotum Gopinath and others—Wadia and G. Part heard.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

181,10230,93—Matubai and J—Tulchand Gopalchand Bhoya vs Hari Vithal and another—Captain and V.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyabji.)

Judges Summon for Argument.

667,96—Little and Co—Jose Manuel Fernandes and others vs Jose Francisco Rodrigues and others—Daphtary and F.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

581,96—Matubai and J—Marutirao Tusaram and another vs Babaji Mukund Mahatre—In person.

119,97—Matubhai and J—Achratlal Mohunlal and others vs Jamasji Ratonji Mistry—Smetham B and Noble.

548,96—Bhaishanker and K—Jethabhai Premjee vs Keshowjee Kallianjee—K J Mantri.

39,97—K J Mantri—Keshowjee Callianjee vs Jetha Premjee and others—Bhaishanker and K and In person.

385,96—Nanu and H—Abdool Hoossein Adambhoy and others vs Allibhoy Dawoodkhan—Payne G and S.

247,92—Payne G and S—Purshotumdas Ladabhai and others vs Chunilal Sakulchand and others—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

343,96—Brown and M—Khatubai vs Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed Patel—Payne G and S—Part heard.

Defended New Long Cause.

159,97—Wadia and G—Hormusjee Adarjee Kanja vs Merwanjee Cowasjee Motisha—Ardeshir H and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

569,95—In person—Harrishunker Damodhar vs Syed Hoosein Ally bin Ameer and others—Dikshit and D

82,97—Dikshit and D—Bai Luxmibai vs Rattonji Bhicajee Karanjawala—Roughton and B.

35,97—Chitnis M and M—Dharamsey Meghjee and another vs Samratral Khitsidas—Hiralal M and M.

45,96—Muljee and R—Ganputram Pitamber and others vs Manockchand Kapurchand and others—Edgelow & G.

30,97—Matubhai and J—Rangildas Hurgovandas vs Praolal Govindas—In person.

518,95—Janardhan and A—Heerjee Canjee vs Waljee Wardhman and another—Payne G and S.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of undelivered Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Alexaman, Gomidas
Ashuk, H Mirza, Capt
Abaco, B L D, Signora
Brown, D L
Burley, H
Bayley, C
Bell, H E
Brown, Ella Madam
Boyd, W C
Blake, A R, Mrs
Beattie, David
Beriley, H
Corry, C H
Calthrope, E R
Cardoza, A H
Cooke, E, Miss
Clark, W, Mrs
Cooke, P
Cordie, H M
Chandiar, M H, Mrs
DeSouza, D H
D'Cruse, M
Dracott, C H
Davies, J M
Engler, J Dr
Elliott, C F
Ela, A, Mrs
Empy, Dr
Fraida, Miss
Freeman, J A
Gover, A G
Goodson, M Dr
Hickel, C F
Hickel, W
Hutchinson, S St
Hamilton, A Miss
Irvine, A A, Lieut
Jackson, S
Jones, A
Jameson, J C, Surg Capt
Jennings, E
Jackson, H C
Kenny, C
Kinseruver, Majarki
King, H
Kerigan, F H
Lyon, C
Langley, F
Miller, W
Martin, R R
Manrow, M J
Mowis, Paul
Mossam, S P
Nelbitt, B, Mrs
O'Connor, F
Payne, C H
Power, P
Partour, R V, Monsieur
Riby, G R
Roodar, James
Rhester
Simpson, B G
Stewart, J J
Tasselle, Miss
Throld, Major
Wilson, C Conductor
Wright, W B
Wilkinson, C W C

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th August, 1897.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 17th instant and posted to No. 1 Sub-division, No. 2 Company:—No. 557 Trumpeter H. Halse.
2. The Fort and Nesbit Road Headquarters will be closed to-day and to-morrow the 20th and 21st instant.
3. The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from 18th inst:—Gunner W. Spencer and Gunner J. Kerr.

By order,
A. J. PRILL, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th August, 1897.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., to-day, Friday, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Lines, for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kapurthala, Captain W. H. Rothwell, which arrived in harbour, on Wednesday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, had strong monsoon, with heavy sea and much rain off Gulf of Kutch, moderating towards Bombay. The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Imperator, Captain G. Nicolich, which reached this port, on Wednesday, from Trieste via Aden experienced strong monsoon and heavy sea from longitude 50° to 60° E.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH OF AUGUST, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samli shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 fhours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates o the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amountrequired to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·502	Calm	2	91·6	82·1	80	...	9·40	−2·82
Sirsa	29·504	WSW	5	93·3	79·4	93	0·58	7·82	−1·37
Delhi	29·541	W	6	89·7	80·4	85	0·10	11·17	−7·82
Agra	29·576	SW	7	86·0	79·1	91	0·10	30·20	+11·75
Cawnpore	29·566	WSW	2	85·3	77·1	95	0·12	16·77	
Allahabad	29·589	NW	11	96·6	75·3	91	0·03	26·21	+1·79
Jhansi	29·622	WSW	2	88·1	76·7	93	0·49	19·88	−5·22
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	29·566	W	8	88·3	81·5	85	0·02	8·64	+3·42
Jeypore	29·622	SW	6	81·0	74·9	88	0·01	17·52	−5·16
Ajmere	29·614	W	9	79·9	74·8	90	0·06	16·19	+2·27
Deesa	29·594	S	19	86·7	76·0	9	0·8	11·70	−6·58
Ahmedabad	29·608	SW	6	89·2	76·6	92	0·49	21·74	
Bhuj	29·565	W	23	85·4	78·9	91	0·55	7·36	−3·22
Rajkot	29·619	SW	20	86·4	75·7	98	0·33	17·94	−3·34
Ghadechi	29·645	SSW	15	80·7	75·7	85	0·05	11·56	..
Veraval	29·634	SW	22	82·0	78·3	88	0·21	10·96	..
Neemuch	29·674	SW	4	84·8	71·6	86	0·03	22·91	+7·27
Indore	29·715	SW	6	84·7	70·1	88	0·06	18·62	−1·98
Saugor	29·654	WSW	8	83·2	72·8	92	0·03	30·96	−9·80
Jubbulpore	29·664	WSW	2	84·9	74·6	83	...	35·17	−5·09
Hoshangabad	29·698	SSW	4	86·3	73·7	88	...	41·47	+5·82
Khandwa	29·714	SW	8	88·7	73·1	82	...	13·26	−5·35
Raipur	29·671	WSW	8	87·3	78·1	85	...	24·25	−8·39
Nagpur	29·675	NNW	6	89·2	76·1	80	...	27·92	−1·14
Amraoti	29·722	WNW	8	87·2	72·8	86	...	13·20	−8·16
Akola	29·704	WSW	5	89·5	72·7	87	...	14·37	−8·09
Surat	29·606	WSW	11	87·0	77·6	85	0·07	26·05	−7·50
Malegaon	29·721	NNW	11	89·4	73·6	82	...	8·05	−3·58
Bombay	29·747	SSW	12	86·2	78·1	83	0·18	57·13	+3·33
Poona	29·780	W	12	?	69·4	88	0·05	12·94	−0·91
Ahmednagar	29·748	SW	1	87·2	70·4	74	...	3·62	—
Aurangabad	29·737	SW	4	87·7	69·2	78	...	11·85	—
Sholapur	29·765	W	16	89·7	73·0	61	..	5·37	−7·88
Ratnagiri	29·787	WSW	7	85·4	76·4	91	0·26	99·78	+17·10
Belgaum	29·807	WSW	19	75·7	67·1	95	0·06	34·11	+4·26
Goa	29·815	NW	8	86·1	77·4	91	0·01	83·18	
Karwar	29·817	W	5	85·2	76·5	87	0·1	102·85	+10·92
Mangalore	29·845	NNE	3	85·3	74·4	93	0·66	109·72	+25·82
Calicut	29·842	NE	10	86·3	74·5	85	0·04	114·49	+41·82
Cochin	29·856	NNW	F	86·3	74·2	87	0·91	81·15	+23·79
Bangalore	29·838	WNW	9	88·6	66·8	90	0·33	5·91	−5·72
Secunderabad	29·756	W	8	93·1	71·4	81	0·86	12·86	−3·80
Masulipatam	29·721	WNW	9	97·7	81·1	91	...	7·40	−8·12
Bellary	29·815	Calm	10	97·7	76·3	60	...	3·51	−1·97
Cuddapah	29·835	W	L	100·2	74·2	89	1·29	7·69	−4·42
Madras	29·763	WNW	8	92·5	77·0	77	0·05	9·18	−0·79
Coimbatore	29·329	SW	2	91·4	73·0	86	0·32	7·80	+4·65
Trichinopoly	29·800	W	6	94·0	75·4	78	0·16	3·04	−2·27
Negapatam	29·775	W	4	86·9	75·9	80	...	1·25	−5·40
Colombo	29·812	WNW	10	86·5	80·0	85	...	22·29	+6·83
Aden	29·665	E	14	94·4	77·3	66	..	0·62	+0·42

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·38 (60·35); G. T. H.=0·50, (66·91); St. G. H.=0·33 (61·88); C. P.=0·18 (57·13).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Lahore, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is slightly irregular and the baric gradients are steep to slight. Winds are north-easterly at Mangalore and Calicut, southerly at Deesa, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Ghadechi and Sholapur, and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Veraval, 22 at Rajkot, 20 at Bhuj and Neemuch, 18 at Ahmednagar, and 14 at Aurangabad. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah, and the minimum 4° in excess at Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Cuddapah and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Secunderabad, Raipur, Rajkot and Sirsa, and the skies are more or less cloudy over nearly the whole country. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cuddapah (1·29"); light to moderate showers at Sirsa, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Veraval, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and a few drops at Madras, Calicut, Belgaum, Surat, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Indore, Neemuch, Ghadechi, Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypore, Karachi, Allahabad, Agra and Delhi. A low pressure area is shown by the abnormal chart to exist at and about Bhuj, Rajkote, Veraval and Ghadechi, and on and off the Cutch and Kathiawar Coasts, where the weather is slightly unsettled. The general weather conditions are favourable for showery weather over the greater part of the country. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

Thursday:—Pressure has decreased briskly in the Punjab, Behar and Madras coast and increased briskly in Burma, while elsewhere the changes are slight. A small depression is still shown over Southern Punjab, a second has developed over Behar, while over the Bay the barometer is unsteady. Easterly breezes continue close to the foot of the Himalayas, but westerly winds are extending over the Gangetic plain. The wind remains more southerly than usual over North Bombay, while in the remaining districts the directions are fairly normal. The monsoon is strong over the Bay and on Kathiawar coast, but lighter than usual in the Bombay coast. The mean temperature has risen in the Punjab, Gujarat, Central India and fallen in Burma, Sind and Rajputana. The changes are irregular elsewhere, the highest maximum being a hundred and three degrees in Nellore. No rain of any importance has fallen in Central Punjab, Bombay, the Deccan, Khandesh and Central Provinces, but elsewhere the fall is fairly general and in Madras heavier than of late. The principal amounts are:—Over three inches in Bhamo, over two in Srinagar and over one in Diamond Island. Toungoo, Lashio, Chittagong, Mymensingh, Saugor Island, Balasore, Burdwan, Sibsagar, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Chaibassa, Benares, Meerut, Simla, Wellington Gopalpur, Cuddapah, Salem and Madura.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	60 78	58 55	63 12	56 82
Thursday, August 19	0 36	0 50	0 00	0 27
Total	61 14	59 05	63 12	57 09
Total fall to 19th Aug. 1896	85 79	83 90	89 93	83 73
Total fall to 19th Aug. 1895	55 31	47 53	48 02	48 85

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	178	12
Tuesday, August 17	1	91
Total	180	3

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	39	96
Monday, August 16	1	10
Tuesday, August 17	0	73
Total	41	79
Total during previous year up to 17th Aug	63	61

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th August, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ......inches 29·736
Temperature of the Air ......degrees 82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...... 78·8
Dew Point ...... 77·5
Relative humidity of Air ...... ·846
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...... 5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees 85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m) ...... 77·1
General Directions of wind *......WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * ......miles 261
Fall of Rain ...... 0·27
Total fall during month ...... 12·48
" " year ...... 57·08
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 19th August ...... 0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—August 18.

10 p.m. ...... 80·4

THURSDAY.—August 19.

6 a.m. ...... 79·7
10 a.m. ...... 83·6
2 p.m. ...... 84·8
2 p.m. ...... 83·5

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BULLIONS of every Description for
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Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
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Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1897.
With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 19.

GENERAL dulness has been the characteristic feature of business again this week, but a continued steady fall of rain in the districts has made the prospects of the Cotton and other crops favourable. Exports have been dealt in to a trifling extent only, and the purchases reported have been few and small. Cotton of the New Crop opened at the commencement of the week with the depressing effect made upon the market by the Report of the Agricultural Bureau from America, and the declining tendency in prices of Futures on that side has helped to bring rates here lower still. Wheat and Seeds show no improvement from their stagnant state. With slight fluctuations from day to day Exchange has been steady to firm, and quotations are given this evening 7-32d. higher than last Thursday's for Bank Paper, and ½d. for Private. In Government Paper a steady decline has been noticeable, with an unsettled feeling in the market, prices being 2¼ per cent. lower for 3½ per Cents., and unchanged for Threes. Money is easy, as it has been for several weeks past. Freights are quiet but steady, with prices unchanged. Imports are in little demand, and a falling tendency is reported in prices.

MONEY.—Continued ease characterised the Money Market during last week, and the dulness of business in all directions has militated against any improvement in the demand. The Statement of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday showed but few changes from the previous Return, the cash Balance last Saturday having disclosed a decrease of some 4¼ lakhs, as compared with a falling off of 3½ lakhs at the end of the week preceding. The principal changes in the Return for last week were as far as trade requirements were concerned, a decrease of 7¼ lakhs, 2¼ lakhs, and 4¼ lakhs, respectively, in Private Deposits, Loans, and Bills Discounted, or 14½ lakhs in the aggregate.

The Bank of Bombay rate remains at 4 per cent. and in the open market it is 3½ per cent.

EXCHANGE opened last mail-day at 1s. 3 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates early gave way 1-16d. temporarily, 1s. 3 15-32d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months' sight Bills having been done; and re-sales were afterwards effected at 1s. 3 9-16d. The market was steady in tone on Saturday at 1s. 3½d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small demand for Bank Paper, but no Merchants' Bills were offering. On Monday 1s. 3½d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of buying was done by speculators at 1s. 3½d., and besides this but little business transpired either way. The market was steady in tone on Tuesday, at 1s. 3 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Legitimate business was very small, and re-sales came out without finding buyers. Quotations were given yesterday at 1s. 3½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits. At these prices there was no enquiry, and later, re-sales having come into the market at 1s. 3 9-16d., rates for Bank remittance hardened 1-32d., to 1s. 3 17-32d., but nothing was offering. At opening to-day 1s. 3 5-8d. was named for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3¾d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Bills was placed at the opening rate, which could not afterwards be done. Re-sales came into the market first at 1s. 3 11-16d., at which a little was placed, and were later sold at 1s. 3 25-32d. There was a fair demand for Bank Paper, both ready and forward. We quote at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 23-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-4d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 7-8d.	,,
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 3 31-32d.	,,
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 3 29-32d.	,,
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight,...	1·67	,,
Do. 6 months' sight	1·68	,,

Of the 20 lakhs of Indian Council Bills allotted in London, yesterday, some 17¼ lakhs were on Calcutta, and 2¾ lakhs on Bombay, at 1s. 3 9-16d., 86 per cent. of the tenders at this rate being accepted.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations were given last mail-day at 99½ for Cash, for 3½ per Cents, and 98 15-16 for the Settlement, with 92 for 3 per Cents, in a firm market. Prices further declined on Saturday in an unsettled market, to 98¾ and 98 13-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3½ per Cents; Threes advanced to 94. An unsettled feeling continued in the market on Monday when 98⅞ was quoted for Money, for 3½ per Cents, and 98 13-16 for Account; Threes remained at 94. On Tuesday 98½ was the quotation for 3½ per Cents, for both Money and Account, and 94 for Threes, in a weak market. A further drop in 3½ per Cents made quotations stand yesterday at 97 9-16 for Cash and 97 1-16 for the Settlement in an unsettled market. Threes fell off to 92. To-day 96⅞ was quoted for Cash, for 3½ per Cents, and 96½ for the Settlement; Threes remained at 92.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 4 per cent. lower at 122, and Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 106½.

SHARES.—With slight activity noticeable in the market now and then during the past week, prices have shown more change, and have ruled as much in favour of sellers as buyers. Compared with last Thursday's quotations our list this evening, shows that in Mills, China have advanced Rs. 70; Ripon, Rs. 50; Hyderabad, Rs. 30; Central India, Rs. 25; Southern Mahratta, and Swadeshi, Rs. 10 each; and Presidency Rs. 5; while on the other hand, Manockjee Petit, have declined Rs. 70; Madras United, Rs. 50; Jewraj Balloo and Sholapore, Rs. 20 each; Currimbhoy, David, Framjee Petit, and Hindustan, Rs. 15 each, Bombay Cotton, Indo China, Khatao Makanji, New Great Eastern, and Queen, Rs. 10 each; Anglo-Indian, Rs. 6; and Jamshed, Rs. 2½. In Presses New Indian, are Rs. 2½ lower. In Miscellaneous Shares, Bombay-Burma, are Rs. 100 higher in the first Issue and Rs. 10, in the second; Badham Pile Rs. 2, while Delhi Cloth and General Mills, are Rs. 25 lower; and Kemp & Co. Rs. 3. In Railways, Ahmedabad-Prantej, have advanced Rs. 5, and Tapti Valley, have declined Rs. 3½. In Banks Bank of Bengal, are Rs. 15 lower; Bank of Bombay, Rs. 7½; and Commercial Land Mortgage Rs. 2.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Up-country buyers continue to purchase "Grey Goods" to the same scanty extent. Bazaar dealers are willing sellers, and in some cases offer a slight reduction in rates. Prices in general, however, show no change of any importance. In "Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red," and "Printed Goods" a small business has transpired. Of "Local Goods" buyers take only sufficient to cover their wants, and sellers maintain prices at their level with some firmness. The clearances of "Imported Goods" from the bazaar have amounted to about 2,900 packages, and of locally-made to 1,100 bales.

YARNS have been steady in tone, but dull. China buyers have purchased moderately; and rates are well supported. Official quotations are as follows :—

Twist......No.		Mule, As.		to		per lb.
,, ... ,,	6s	,,	,, 4 1-2	to	4 7-8	per lb.
,, ... ,,	8s	,,	,, 4 3-4	,,	5	,,
,, ... ,,	10s	,,	,, 5	,,	5 1-2	,,
,, ... ,,	12s	,,	,, 5	,,	5 5-8	,,
,, ... ,,	16s	,,	,, 5 3-4	,,	6 3-16	,,
,, ... ,,	20s	,,	,, 5 15-16	,,	6 1-2	,,
,, ... ,,	24s	,,	,, 6 3-4	,,	7	,,
,, ... ,,	30s	,,	,, 7 1-4	,,	7 1-2	,,
,, ... ,,	40s	,,	,, 8 1-4	,,	8 1-2	,,

COAL.—Sales have been reported of Ready Seebpore in small lots from Rs. 12¼ to Rs. 12 per ton; and some Heilger's, for September-October delivery, at Rs. 12¼ per ton. The market at closing is quiet but steady. We quote alongside :—

Welsh Hartley	Nil.	
West	Nil.	
Australian... ...	Nil.	
Powell's	Rs. 22½	per ton.
Cardiff	,, 22½	,,
Japan	Nil.	
Bengal	,, 12	,,
Singareni	Nil.	
Seebpore	,, 12	,,
Sanctoria	,, 13	,,
Deshagur	,, 13	,,
Heilger's	,, 12¼	,,
Giridhi	,, 13½	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—On opening at the end of last week this market was depressed in feeling by the Report of the Agricultural Bureau received from America, and in presence of the decline in Futures, prices here of new Cotton have fallen off still further, and yesterday Rs. 197 per candy was quoted for Broach and Rs. 157 for Bengal. The takings by local mills of ready stuff have been few; while a very small quantity is reported done on European account. To-day nothing fresh of importance has transpired, and the tone of the market is dull. A partial advance has taken place in New Cotton, Rs. 197 1-2 per candy being named for Broach and Rs. 157 for Bengal, but no actual business has passed.

Monday's telegraphic advices from the districts reported the Cotton crops to be doing well all round, and the crop prospects to be generally good. At Julgaon 4 inches 54 cents of rain had fallen since the date of the previous advices; at Wadhwan, 4 inches 32 cents; Viramgaum, 3 inches 46 cents; Dhollera, 3 inches; Khangaum, 2 inches 80 cents; Broach, 2 inches 70 cents. At Dhulia the Cotton plants showed more improvement; at Wadhwan they were flourishing, and wanted fine weather; while at Sholapur the food-grains were suffering from want of rain.

Since the foregoing advices a somewhat scantier fall of rain is advised from the districts this morning, the highest register being 2 inches 5 cents in the Punjaub; while Jalgaon received 1 inch 37 cents, Broach 1 inch 40 cents, and Beawar 1 inch 63 cents. Sholapur continues in need of rain.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz. :—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	176—3 1-2d.
Do. Fully Good		163—3 7-32d.
Do. do. ....January 1898		158—3 1-4d.
Do Good	,,	156—3 3-32d.
Belatee, Fine........................	,,	188—3 3-4d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	179—3 9-16d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	,,	186—3 23-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good................	,,	194—3 27-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	,,	nil.
Do. Fully Good	,,	191—3 25-32d.
Do. Good	,,	184—3 21-32d.
Do. do. ....May	,,	174—3 5-8d.
S G Dharwar, Good..	,,	202—4d.
Westerns	,,	195—3 7-8d.
Broach, Fine	,,	nil.
Do. Good..............................	,,	207—4 1-8d.
Do. do ....March	,,	197—4 3-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For 8 days	7,359	10,046	7,946
From 1st Jan. to 18th August	1,293,909	1,615,292	1,379,984
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 8 days..............................	2,288	1,789	1,501
From 1st Jan. to 18th August	479,214	653,007	483,935
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For 8 days..............................	584	100	3,207
From 1st Jan. to 18th August..........	390,670	234,940	119,156

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—No change has taken place in these markets, a dull feeling still being present in them.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	147,757	63,712	38,083
Do. from 1st January to 18th Aug	1,146,056	2,995,330	3,995,371
Linseed for 8 days............	14,579	5,839	12,184
Do. from 1st January to 18th Aug	357,844	3,177,533	2,551,811
Rapeseed for 8 days.........	82,778	15,019	24,323
Do. from 1st January to 18th Aug	1,538,563	815,073	1,946,354
Gingellyseed for 8 days ...	223	510	683
Do. from 1st January to 18th Aug............	382,643	821,295	732,057

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for 8 days............	...	18,000	20,500
Do. from 1st January to 18th Aug	2,813	1,269,100	2,128,476
Linseed for 8 days	13,029	49,231	10,520
Do. from 1st January to 18th Aug	461,887	2,738,065	2,084,536
Rapeseed for 8 days...	223,384	23,773	17,201
Do. from 1st January to 18th Aug	1,332,678	771,159	1,635,817
Gingellyseed for 8 days......	7,498	3,999	757
Do. from 1st January to 18th Aug...............	449,174	1,032,924	1,037,391

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line s s Drachenfels, 1,573 tons, Captain G Kenneweg, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE following is the list of passengers, arrived yesterday afternoon, per Austrian Lloyd's s s Gisela, Captain L Brelich. From Trieste and Venice :—Baron and Mrs Abbaco, Mr and Mrs D S K Greig, Col W A Broome, Messrs Wolnick, L Guerrini, R Bottandini, G Guerrini, S Pisseretti, G Bottari P Leoni and T Pesenti.—From Aden—Mr R H Burke.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Ravenna, 2,046 tons, Captain C T Dunny, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, and intermediate ports, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Wilson and three children, Mr and Mrs R H Jenkins, and infant, Mr D C Postwala, Mr Tavaria, Col and Mrs Straghan, Mr C W Hind, Mrs Renton and child, and three deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 19.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Eden Hall	2332	Black	Japan	23-8	E B & Co
B	Horatio	2081	Croft	Hull		F M & Co
D	Matin	2434	Archer	N F		K N & Co
E	King Arthur	1047	Owen	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
H & J	H M S Magdala	3340	Fleet			Royal Navy
	Do Hulk Tenasserim	7760				Do.
K	Drachenfels	1574	Kinnewig	Karachi	19-8	Glade & Co
O	Kirkdale	1875	McCombridge	Karachi		K N & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Kaveri	553	Esmailjee	Bhownagar		S & Co
	Indravati	513	Ahmed	Karachi		S & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Rome	3022	Daniell	London	3-9	P & O Co
2	Australia	2321	Tait	Marseilles	25-8	W & A G & Co
4	Scindia	2350	Stafford			M M & Co
5	Ravenna	2046	Denny	China	20-8	P & O Co
6	Mirzapore	2168	Wickenden	China	2-9	P & O Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Andrews	London	20-8	P & O Co
16	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	22-8	M M & Co
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Mahanadi	1189				Shepd & Co
	Satrunjee	1015				Do.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Imperator s...........	Nicolich	Trieste, Aug. 3.
19	Gisela s..................	Brelich	Trieste via Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Muttra s	Watt..........	Rangoon.
	Khandalla s	Crcess	Persian Gulf.
	Ravenna s	Denny	China, &c.
	Drachenfels s	Kenneweg ...	Hamburg via Kar.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
Gisela, for China and Japan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

SHAW—PARLANE—July 28, at Holy Innocent's Church, Fallowfield, Manchester, by the Revd. A. D. Powell, M.A., Frank Watson Shaw, of Bombay, to Margaret, third daughter of the late James Parlane, of Manchester and Wigtownshire, N.B.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLOGSTOUN—August 14, at Bangalore, the wife of C. G. W. Clogstoun, Madras Police, of a daughter.

HARRISON—August 11, at Simla, the wife of Mr. Allan G. Harrison, Punjab Banking Co. Ld., of a son.

WATSON—August 10, at Mount Abu, the wife of Captain H. D. Watson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FERNANDEZ—August 15, at Negapatam, Ethel Winifred, daughter of J. C. Fernandez, District Munsif of Negapatam, aged 1 year, 6 months and 23 days.

FITZGERALD—August 15, at Bangalore, Jane, the beloved wife of William FitzGerald.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—Sorry we cannot find room for your letter by the date specified.

E. J. T.—The wicket-keeper was not entitled to touch your wicket unless he held the ball in his hand.

S. T. D.—We cannot give space to a letter which you have already addressed to a local contemporary.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1897.

IT is to be feared that the mistaken charity of some well-disposed people up-country is aggravating the evils of pauper immigration into Bombay. A public official the other day met a woman begging in the street who told him that she came from Ahmednagar, her railway fare having been paid by a philanthropic Marwaree, and such cases are believed to be rather numerous. The distress produced by the large influx of people would be much greater than it is, but for the opportunities which arise for occasional and casual employment, which saves the new comers from actual starvation. The utilization of manual labour to replace the draught oxen sent up-country, and the work resulting from the rather large import of wheat at the present time from Karachi, are amongst these alleviating circumstances. But they are palliatives rather than remedies for a state of things rendered more serious each day by fresh arrivals from up-country. Obviously the first point for consideration is as to how far preventive measures can serve to do away with the need for remedial effort. Sir Charles Ollivant, in his speech on the Budget debate, remarked that the way to prevent the present overcrowding of Bombay was to provide some counter-attraction in the way of work "at places where the people can be more healthy because the population is not so congested." In accordance with this view orders were given for relief-works to be started as near as possible to the various ports across the harbour from whence labourers and others embark for Bombay. But it has not been found at all easy to give effect to this order. These little village ports are open and exposed, and seldom have large sheds where the workers could be sheltered from the force of the monsoon winds and rain. Moreover in most cases no suitable works such as stone-breaking or road-making are available sufficiently near to the ports to meet more than one of the several streams of immigrants which there converge. Most of the men who come from the Konkan are able-bodied workers, and as before remarked, on arrival manage to pick up odd jobs now and then which keep them from actual starvation. On the other hand, many of the immigrants from the other parts of the Presidency are beggars who desire to live without work. The difficulty in regard to sending them back is that on reaching the place where they started they would probably soon set their faces again towards Bombay. One method of minimising the evils attendant upon allowing under-fed people to come into the city has been tried with some success at the bunders and is now to be carried out at the two causeways. For several weeks past Dr. McCartie and Dr. Crimmin have detained people who arrive in an emaciated condition in the observation camps and after they have been fed for several days they have been permitted to come into the town. The risk of their spreading disease or succumbing thereto has been lessened, and their chances of obtaining work increased by these few days' detention.

These preventives have, however, proved inadequate to meet the needs of the case, and hence, unless some far more stringent method than any yet tried to stem the in-coming tide is adopted, relief works will have to be taken in hand. As stated in our last issue, this need has pressed itself upon the attention of the authorities, and steps are now being taken to supply it. Yesterday morning the chairman of the Plague Committee, the Municipal Commissioner, and Dr. Dimmock paid a visit to the quarries to the north of the island with a view to seeing how far they can be utilised for the purpose. Mr. J. N. Tata, who owns several of the quarries, joined the party, and visits were paid both to the quarries on the west side of Chinchpoogly Hill and to those on the east of the hill, at Gulundy, near the Sewri cemetery. The suitability of this industry for relief purposes is unfortunately discounted by the fact that not more than ten or twelve men can be employed in each quarry. As the system in vogue is that of the crow-bar it would be dangerous to employ a larger number of workers. The quarries are not very numerous, and as they are widely scattered, the supervision of the labour employed—which after all cannot be very great—will be rather costly. It is clear, therefore, that if, as is probable, this method of relief is adopted, it will have to be supplemented by other means of employment. The question of what works should be undertaken is being considered, and probably before another week is passed the relief works will be in operation. After all, the distress is due more to the high price of food-stuffs than to the want of labour, for, as we have said, most of the immigrants who are willing to work can pick up odd jobs occasionally. All the same, it is very desirable in the interests of the health of the fixed population that the influx of the poor should as far as possible be stayed. It is quite open to question whether all has been done in this direction that is possible without being unduly harsh upon intending immigrants. Has Government done all it could to provide "the counter-attractions in the shape of relief works," which Sir Charles Ollivant declared to be desirable three weeks ago?

THE debate on the third reading of the Foreign Prison-made Goods Bill, on the 30th July, was enlivened by a vigorous and sarcastic speech from Mr. Wallace, one of the members for Edinburgh, denouncing the cant by which that measure was supported. The cry that it was wrong to import or use "Convict-made Goods," he pointed out, might with just as much reason be applied to goods made or distributed with the assistance of horse-power as "Equine Goods" and to goods manufactured by means of heat evolved from coal as "Carbonaceous Goods." Convicts in every country are rightly compelled to labour. Why should not the produce of their labour be bought and sold and turned to use? This aspect of the question concerns us in India, where the manufacture of mats and carpets by prison labour has been hindered and circumscribed by a very similar cry. It is said that the prison labour competes with the labour of free men. The truth of that proposition is by no means so obvious as is generally taken for granted, the manufacture of artistic carpets was a lost art in India when it was reintroduced by resourceful and capable Superintendents of prisons, who sent to Persia and other distant lands for artistic patterns and skilled instructors. A valuable export trade in the artistic products of prison looms was stopped by the action of Government in weakly yielding to plausible *a priori* arguments as to the immorality of allowing the labour of criminals to interfere with that of honest men. Nothing of the kind had taken place. But if it had, what then? Men in prison and men out of prison must earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. It is absurd to contend that the produce of the labour of a man who is incarcerated to prevent his robbing or murdering the honest man should not be put to use and thus reduce the cost of his maintenance, which would otherwise have to be wholly provided at the cost of the said honest man in his very becoming character of tax-payer. Mr. Wallace ridiculed the notion that people are to be debarred from buying goods because they are made in a factory under Government auspices with a view to reduce the cost of providing a large number of people with food, shelter, and clothing, and keeping them out of mischief. To describe goods as produced under such conditions as "convict goods" he holds to be as reasonable as to forbid the sale of goods brought by sea, on the plea that they are "salt goods." He very rightly considers the legislation to keep out goods made in foreign prisons, as the forerunner of legislation to keep out all foreign products; and predicts that the electioneering service "Down with foreign convict labour!" will be followed by "Down with smelted German iron and coal; up with British iron and coal," and "down with smelted foreign matches; up with Bryant and Mays!" We may even hear the electoral demand, "Down with foreign tea and coffee, and up with British beer and bovril." There can be little doubt that the principles of Free Trade are no longer regarded as *sacro sanct* in England. The denunciation of the commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium for the avowed purpose of facilitating differential and consequently protective tariffs between Great Britain and the Colonies is a striking indication of the trend of opinion. The Foreign Prisons-made Goods Act is a less striking but not less real evidence of the direction in which public opinion at Home is moving.

THE week's famine returns show a decline of 222,010 persons in the receipt of relief, there being now 3,146,008 still on the list. The only two provinces which show any increase are Burma (1,118) and Hyderabad (824)—insignificant numbers when the large figures dealt with are taken into account. Bengal boasts the greatest fall, namely, 72,031, the explanation being found in the general and very beneficial rainfall. The transplanting of winter rice is now going on everywhere, but in parts of the Burdwan, Rajshahi, and Chota Nagpur divisions more rain is required for this purpose. The prospects of all autumn crops and of sugarcane continue favourable. In Patna the Indian-corn is reported to have been damaged by the recent floods. But early rice and jute are being harvested and the outturn is generally expected to be good. In Madras the decrease was 59,509, though the rainfall so far has been generally deficient. The improvement, however is unfortunately not likely to be maintained. The official report tells us that agricultural operations are progressing, but more rain is wanted for this purpose and for standing crops. Harvests are limited, the outturn being only middling, and pasture is failing in parts. Further, it is insufficient in the Deccan; elsewhere it is generally available, but is scarce and dear. The condition of cattle in the Deccan is bad, many deaths being reported from Anantapur. Prices are very high, and are rising generally. Indeed, prospects are less hopeful than last week, more rain being wanted everywhere. Bombay shows a decrease of close on nine thousand. Rain has been good in Gujarat and Konkan, slight in the Deccan and Karnatak, but more is wanted in all other parts. Locusts did great damage in many districts. Rice transplanting continues in Hyderabad, Kaira, Surat, Thana, Kolaba, and Kanara. Young seedlings are thriving, except in Bijapur. Fodder is sufficient, except in Shikarpur, Bijapur, and parts of the Deccan and Karachi, but the condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, and Bijapur. It is improving only in Khandesh. The decrease in the Central Provinces is shown at 21,474. There more than enough rain has fallen for some purposes, and a short break would be beneficial to jowari, which besides being soaked is suffering from the attacks of locusts. Rice is being transplanted and thinning operations proceed in Chhattisgarh. Other summer crops are being weeded and available land is being prepared for winter crops. In the North-West Provinces, where the figures are over thirty-four thousand below last week's, sowings are nearly completed, the transplanting of rice is becoming general, and though slight damage has been done in a few places to crops by excessive rain, the prospect is more hopeful. Berar, which boasts a diminution of upwards of ten thousand, is busy sowing and preparing land for the winter crops. Cool weather and slight showers of rain assist them. Their only cause of complaint is the fluctuations of prices. In the Punjab recent rain has much benefited the crops. The condition of cattle is generally improving, for green grass is now available in most places and ploughing and sowing for autumn crops are in progress.

THE Indian Volunteer Rifle Association makes satisfactory and steady progress, but has just arrived at a critical stage. When Captain Finch, the originator of the Association, resigned his seat in the council and severed his connection altogether with Volunteer rifle shooting it was natural that the institution should suffer. The great personal interest he took in the Association had made it what it is, and fears were entertained that the work would have to be abandoned. Fortunately, however, the progress of the Association is maintained. Captain Finch had built up the institution on a too solid foundation for it to collapse when his connection with it was withdrawn. However, it is deemed desirable by its committee of management to impress the aims and objects of the Association upon every volunteer in India. It will be remembered by many, however, that in 1888 a project was initiated by the late Captain F. W. Whitehead, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, for the establishment of an Association for the encouragement of rifle shooting amongst volunteers. The scheme though widely approved fell through from want of active support. But so persuaded were volunteer officers of the desirability of such an organisation that sooner or later it was bound to be carried out. Five years, however, elapsed before the next attempt was made. Several well-known marksmen happened to meet at Meerut, and at a small gathering held under Captain Finch's presidency the principle was affirmed that the strength of the Volunteer Force in India was such as to necessitate the formation of a Rifle Association. If the Association were a necessity then, it is much more so at the present time. It is pointed out in an appeal addressed to all soldiers of the citizen-army that the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association has for its object, the improvement by every possible encouragement on its part, of rifle shooting amongst the members of the Indian Volunteer Force. Success has attended the exertions of the Association, but a great deal has yet to be accomplished before one can regard the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association as having an assured future, and the Association will only attain so desirable a position when it receives from volunteers a much more general measure of support than is accorded to it at present—a support that will be continuous and steady, and not as at present spasmodic and variable. The assistance and co-operation of every volunteer is desired and should be ungrudgingly given.

THE very low price of silver, and the consequent divergence between the Chinese dollar and the Indian rupee, is greatly hampering the yarn trade, and the large firms trading Eastwards have suffered heavy loss. It has been the custom with many business houses here to carry on the China trade without bills, merely financing indents with money borrowed at the exchange banks, and it is these firms which will most feel the loss. During the last six weeks China exchange has fallen from 1[illegible]0 to 140, which means a loss of from [illegible] to [illegible] per cent. in the case of recent shipments not financed by bills. The Japanese having forsworn a silver basis of currency their exchange is about five per cent. higher than that of Hong Kong. When it was announced in the Japanese Parliament that the ratio of the gold standard would be the lowest price silver had then touched, it was thought that this was too low a basis. But the Government of the Mikado took this ratio on the assumption that there would be a still further decline in the gold price of silver, and this view has already been justified by the course of events. The divergence now taking place between the Chinese dollar and the Japanese yen may be regarded as advantageous to the export trade in yarn to the Celestial Empire, since China will now lose by exchange when she goes to Yokohama for her goods, though not to the same extent as she does when she comes to Bombay—that is, provided the present strong position of rupee exchange continues. One effect of the low price of silver has been to somewhat lessen the Chinese demand for yarn, and prices, instead of going up, as might be expected at this season, are declining. The twist and yarn exported to China during the three months ending on June 30 amounted to 43 millions of pounds, as against 51 millions in the corresponding period of the previous year. A good many of the mills have made forward contracts, and the loss by the drop in silver will in those cases fall upon the merchants in China, rather than upon the Bombay spinners. Work at the mills is fairly brisk and shares remain firm. There can be no doubt that the productions of the Indian and Japanese mills as well as those of China herself are largely replacing the hand-spun cotton goods which in earlier days were exclusively used by the Yellow People. Bombay's experience since the closing of the Mints, four years ago, tends to prove that while divergences in exchange may retard somewhat the progress of the trade with China in Indian yarns, they are not likely to do it permanent injury.

FOUR-ANNA pieces to the value of Rs. 28,000 were issued from the Bombay Mint during the week ending August 18, and British dollars were transferred to the Customs House for export to the value of Rs. 24,96,000.

A PRIVATE press view of the Cinematograph exhibition of the great Jubilee Procession in London was given, last night, at Watson's Hotel. The pictures were remarkably life-like, and gave one a far better idea of the great State pageant than could possibly be gained from the most detailed descriptions. The pictures will be on view twice daily from to-day (Friday) until Wednesday next, at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall. The hours of admission are 6-30 p.m. and 9-10 p.m.

THE October vacation of the High Court will commence on Monday, the 18th October, and end on Sunday, the 7th November 1897, both days inclusive.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN H. HERBERT, F.R.C.S., has been appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, Bombay. Surgeon-Major J. P. Barry, M.B., to be Civil Surgeon, Kaira, continuing to act as Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.

MAJOR H. D. OLIVIER, R.E., Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, has been allowed furlough for two months and twenty-eight days, from the 18th September next.

MR. L. C. CRUMP, I.C.S., is to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, from the date Mr. A. Butterworth, I.C.S., gives over charge.

MR. W. ROOK is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Karachi District.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 17 was 978, giving a death-rate of 59·73 per annum per thousand, as against 35·49 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·77 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 190 died from fevers, of which 21 were bubonic; 2, small-pox; 1, measles; 143, cholera; 137, phthisis; 31, diseases of the nervous system; 157, affections of the respiratory organs; 31, diarrhœa; 59, dysentery; 34, still-born; 65, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 33; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 489; Hindu outcaste, 128; Mussalman, 221; Parsee, 28; Jew 8; Native Christian, 27; Eurasian, 7; European, 5; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 152 as against 311 the corresponding period of last year, and 292 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

EXPLOSION AT THE PORTE.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

dvices from Constantinople state that an explo- took place yesterday below the Grand Vizier's rtment at the Porte, and that one person was d and several injured.

simultaneous abortive attempt was made at .

eral arrests have been made in connection the outrages.

EPARTURE OF PRESIDENT FAURE.

sident Faure has started for St. Petersburg.

LOSION ON THE PARIS BOULEVARDS.

canister filled with nails exploded harmlessly Boulevard Denain, in Paris, a few minutes President Faure had passed along.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

e Duke and Duchess of York have met with heartiest reception in Dublin.

NSUBORDINATION ON BOARD THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN.

o of the crew of the Royal Sovereign have court-martialled for striking and attempting rike the captain and the commander of the .

t is reported that serious discontent exists on rd, and that the Royal Sovereign's cells are d with defaulters.

THE BOMB OUTRAGES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 19.

All three of those arrested here for being con- rned in the bomb outrages, yesterday, are rmenians.

The police are actively searching for the accom- ices in the outrage.

Great excitement prevails in the city, and the reets are patrolled.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Aug. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India, with e outward mails of the 13th instant, left here, at a.m., to-day.

THE ALLEGED ARRESTS IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 19.

Two Brahmins were arrested, last Cocoanut day, t Girgaum, Bombay, at the instance of the Poona police authorities, and sent to this place. They have since been confined in the Farashkhanna.

The two men have made a confession or statement before Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, and the statement is now the subject of police enquiry.

These two men are believed to have no connection with the recent murder case, but at the same time their offence is not made public. One of the men is a school teacher, in receipt of a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem, while the other is a lecturer, out of employment.

THE SURGEON-GENERALSHIP.

The succession to the post of Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, rendered vacant by the death of Surgeon-Major-General Cook, was offered to Surgeon-Colonel Hughes, who is now in England; but that officer is shortly retiring from service, so the post may be given to Surgeon-Colonel Bainbridge, now at Karachi.

THE EPIDEMIC.

There were 14 cases and 14 deaths in Kirkee, yesterday, from bubonic fever; also one case among the 2nd Bombay Lancers; while in the Special Plague Hospital there are now 39 patients.

CROP PROSPECTS.

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

All the Provinces which have so far sent in their famine reports show a decrease in the numbers under relief as compared with the last week. The prospects of the crops are now everywhere favourable except in Upper Burma, where they are still deteriorating, and in the Deccan districts or Madras, where rain is still urgently needed. Prices, however, show no signs of falling; indeed, the tendency is all the other way, a rise being marked in the Punjab, where the demands for the Commissariat Department and the general feelling of unrest have sent up the rates.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Aug. 18.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

PENANG, Aug. 19.

The Florio-Rubatino Company's steamer Bisagno left here, to-day, for Bombay. Also the same Company's steamer Letimbro, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore, to-day, the 19th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON Aug. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quite. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	105
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	24 1-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams in secret language for the interior of Peru may now be accepted, but will be subject to Government control.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

Cable Cayenne-Para, interrupted.

Bhamo route to China right to Manwyne interrupted beyond.

The Eastern Telegraph Company announces, that traffic with Central and Eastern Africa is subject to serious delay. Messages should only be accepted at Sender's risk.

Owing to pressure of messages of higher class, deferred telegrams to Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay; Senders are warned.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th August, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	7	40 p.m.	16	13
Teheran	19	2	39 p.m.	...	34
Suez	19	2	55 p.m.	..	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th August, 1897.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	5	—	1
" Karachi	..	19	—	3
" Madras	...	55	...	1

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAKDARA, Aug. 19.

Amandara, August 18.—General Binden Blood accompanied by the first Brigade, under Brigadier-General Meiklejohn, left Landakai at 6-30, this morning, and Ghaligai, nine miles further into the Upper Swat, was reached without opposition. The road is fairly good, and the country appears fertile and the valley enclosed by precipitous mountains. Three or four large villages with towers were passed *en route*.

Our losses in yesterday's Action were 24th P. I. —3 slightly wounded; 31st—One severely, two officers killed, and one wounded.

The wounded are doing well

The enemy's loss may be computed at between one and two hundred, and they appear demoralized.

A few prisoners have been taken.

The weather is cool.

The Wianguls and tribes in the Upper Swat have sent in a letter saying they are ready to carry out Government wishes.

ANOTHER ATTACK EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 19.

An attack on Cherat is expected; and orders have been received from Peshawar to observe increased vigilance to prevent a surprise.

The station is to be evacuated on the 26th by British troops and occupied by a Native regiment.

The remainder of the women and children were sent off yesterday.

A flying column, consisting of K. Battery R. H. A., a wing of the Devons, the 4th Dragoon Guards, and a Gurkha Regiment, is to be sent in the Bara direction to co-operate with the Skabkadar Force.

THE AFRIDIS AND THE ORAKZAIS.

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

Last night, after all, passed quietly, neither the Afridis nor Orakzais venturing on an attack, and the only disturbance was a few stray shots fired by the latter into Baliskhel.

I have good authority for saying that the whole story of the Amir having sold eighty thousand rifles to the tribesmen is entirely without foundation.

His Highness has never even owned anything like that number of condemned weapons.

A large number of Afridis have been in the Indian Army, and know what our concentration at Peshawar means, while the Orakzais, who are still in considerable force above Sudda, are unlikely to move without them.

THE MAD MULLAH.

LATER.

General Blood marched nine miles further up the Swat Valley yesterday without meeting any opposition.

Adda Mullah, who is responsible for the recent Mohmand rising, has now gone to Narwagai.

It appeares the mad fakir who fought us at Malakhand was only wounded to the extent of losing some fingers, probably slashed by the sword when trying to scale the parapet. These have since been amputated, and duly buried, and a monument erected over them, which is already becoming a place of pilgrimage in Swat.

The terms imposed on the Madda Khels have now been announced in Durbar by General Bird. They include the surrender of the ringleaders in the Maizar affair, payment of fines amounting to Rs. 11,200 in cash or arms, and forfeiture of the subsidy.

NEWS FROM THE TOCHI VALLEY.

Three snipers were captured in different parts of the Tochi Valley on Tuesday.

A detachment of Cavalry was sent out from Boya before daylight to stop the wire-cutting, and caught a man in the act of aiming at a sowar with a matchlock. Similar party from Datta Khel secured a second one; while a reconnoitring party from Sherrani captured a third with seven stolen donkeys. The last rascal not only fired at our troops, but was found wearing the belt of a Sepoy killed in the Maizar affair.

Exaggerated stories of the losses inflicted upon the tribesmen at Malakhand are beginning to filter along the border. One obtained through Native sources at Kohat gives the number of killed at forty thousand.

Two squadrons of the 11th Hussars, the 28th Bombay Infantry, two Companies Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and F. Battery R. H. A., have all arrived at Peshawar.

A field telegraph line is being laid from Peshawar to Shabkadar.

The Government have decided that the R. E. Officers who have been sent out to India since 1894 for a fresh tour of service, and who have not been provided with permanent departmental appointments, but are acting as Executive Engineers, shall receive provisionally rates of pay which amount to Rs. 1,493 for Lieutenant-Colonels; Rs. 1,082 for Majors; and Rs. 783 for Captains, irrespective of whether they received consolidated pay during their former tour of service.

As a result of the recommendations of the Rawalpindi Committee, under Major-General Badcock, the Government have ordered that claims for compensation for dearness of provisions and forage to Native troops and followers shall be based on rates fixed monthly by Station Compensation Committees, which shall assemble regularly at all military cantonments, and not as heretofore on the price current returns. The new arrangement comes into force on the 1st November next.

Lieutenant-Colonel Aitken, R. A., and Captain Grier, R. A., are appointed Colonel on the Staff and Staff Captain, Malakand Force, respectively. Lieutenant Vallings, 29th Punjab Infantry, is appointed Orderly Officer to Colonel Reid, Malakhand.

Lieutenant Bond, R. E., is appointed to the Tochi Force.

THE FIELD HOSPITALS.

No less than twenty-two fully equipped British and Native Field Hospitals, besides two British and two Native General Hospitals and two Military Medical Depots have already been mobilised in connection with the recent disturbances on the North-west Frontier—which is considered a smart piece of organisation.

MORE MEDICAL OFFICERS RECALLED FROM LEAVE.

All medical officers on General Leave at Home have been warned that their services may be required in India. The following are the names of Medical officers of the Bombay and Madras establishments, on furlough at Home, who have been recalled already:—Surgeon-Major Adey and Surgeon-Captain Mayer, Bombay; and Surgeon-Majors Pemberton, Warliker, Armstrong, Kelawalla and O'Hara, of Madras.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.

The centre of interest, on the North-West Frontier, writes the "Pioneer," moves rapidly. Last week it was Shabkadar, this week Swat. A General Sir Bindon Blood's force advanced up the valley. It is now at Peshawar itself. There seems little doubt that the Afridis have become infected with the fanatical excitement which has spread southwards from the Upper Swat and that many of the clans are "out." The information on which this conclusion is based was brought into Peshawar by Amin Khan, the headman of the Kuki Khel clan whose villages are near Jamrud. This man gained notoriety in 1872, when he collected several hundred men and attacked Fort Maude in the Khyber and had the audacity to threaten Jamrud. Jamrud is usually held by detachments of Native cavalry and infantry from Peshawar, while the Khyber rifles have their head-quarters there. General Elles has now moved No. 3 (British) Mountain Battery from Peshawar to Jamrud Fort, sending at the same time strong detachments of British and Native Infantry, and some cavalry.

Mahomed Aslam Khan, Commandant of the Khyber rifles, has also concentrated four companies there, the remainder garrisoning fortified Sarai lands at Kotal strongly and Ali Masjid and smaller posts along the pass. The minor posts may have to be given up if the Afridi sweep down the Khyber, but Landi Kotal and Ali Masjid if held with determination cannot be captured by a tribal force without artillery. The tactics of the Afridis will probably be to close the Khyber and then appear in strength about the low hills, near the mouth of the pass.

The Afridis are supposed to be acting in concert with the Orakzais; while the immediate neighbours to south of these tribesmen are also reported to be moving against the troops on the Samana range, but the actual attack on Fort Lockharts and the outposts has not yet been made. The Orakzai and Afridis can close the Kohat Pass, certain of their clans having charge of the road through it, which work they have not subsidised yet. Further to the south lies the Kurram Valley with fort and station Parachinag, and in this direction a tribal gathering is reported, presumably the Zaimukhts, who are said to be moving into the Kurram. These fresh risings have made it absolutely necessary to further reinforce Peshawar and Kohat, and to provide Columns, all on the offensive, if required.

In addition to the troops mentioned yesterday as ordered to Peshawar, two more Companies of the Oxford Light Infantry from Rawalpindi are being railed there; the 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas has been diverted to Kohat; and the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, now on the railway, are being sent on to Peshawar.

As the Field Military operations on the frontier now stretch from Upper Swat to Waziristan, it is obviously necessary to fill the gaps in the two Reserve Brigades of Rawalpindi and in the Garrison of Nowshera. The A Battery Royal Horse Artillery is accordingly ordered up to Umballa, and orders will be issued to move British and Native Infantries; while the movement by rail of the Royal Irish, Northamptonshire, and Dorsetshire Regiments, all now on the railway to Rawalpindi, has been expedited.

Away on the Upper Swat General Blood's force continues to march up the Valley. On Wednesday from Barikot the fertile plain green with fresh crops lay before the troops; but we have yet to hear whether the local tribesmen offered any resistance after the defeat near Landakai.

Our Poona correspondent wires:—Surgeon-Major Ferguson, who has been ordered to proceed to Rawalpindi, is unable to proceed owing to sickness; and Surgeon-Colonel Barren, from Kirkee, has been ordered to proceed in his place.

The remaining Companies of Sappers and Miners are held in readiness at Kirkee for emergent service.

The I. M. S. Hospitals, Nos. 62 and 63, which are being formed in Bombay, are unable to move owing to the paucity of Hospital Assistants, the department having been lending a number of its men to the Government for plague and famine duty, and which they are unable to get back; and only four Assistants are at present available for the two Field Hospitals.

THE ATTACK ON THE MALAKAND.

THE STORY OF THE SIEGE.

"One of the Garrison" writes to the Lahore paper:—Just about four days before the attack really came, the bazaar was full of rumours about the mad fakir. Like most of such rumours little attention was paid to them; the native element, however, were strongly impressed with stories that were afloat, some of which were indeed amusing. The fakir was reported to be at Lindakai, where he gave out that he had large bodies of cavalry, artillery, and infantry secreted in the hills, the road to which he forbade the inhabitants to use, presumably for fear that his army might be disturbed. Further stories stated that he was in possession of a species of widow's cruise from which he fed all and sundry, and doubtless by some trickery he managed to impose on many of his subsequent followers; also that the Malik of one of the villages sent him a gift of Rs. 50, which was returned with Rs. 50 more in addition, and the message that he required no money, as God produced all his requirements; and again he made assurances wherever he went that the English bullets would be turned to water, and that by the appearance of the new moon not a single individual of the Malakand garrison would remain. It is quite certain that Lower Swat knew nothing of the game in hand till the very evening of the attack, for they have been for months coming in of their own free will and selling their arms. On the afternoon of the 26th July we had our usual game of polo; on the way down Lieut. Minchin, Assistant Political Officer, passed us in his tonga on the road to Chakdara to get at the bottom of a report which had just been received that a tribal gathering was collecting at Thana or Aladand. There was absolutey nothing unusual in the demeanour of the villagers this afternoon; the usual groups of Khar folk watched our game of polo, and we rode up in pairs without noticing a single disturbing fact. It transpired afterwards that the polo chowkidar was told to hurry the ponies back from Khar, as there was to be an attack on Malakand that night. As we crossed over the road to North Malakand, we passed Wynter of the Mountain Battery, who told us that Minchin had sent in from Chakdara to say there was no doubt about some of the tribes being up, that a body of about 600 or 700 had passed through Aladand at 7-30 p.m., marching towards Malakand. Orders had been issued, for the Moveable Column to march as follows to the Amandara Pass:—Four guns No. 8. B. M. B. R. A., and 45th Sikhs, to move at 12 midnight, 24th P. I. to follow in support at 4 a.m.

THE IDEA WAS TO ANTICIPATE THEIR ATTACK, which it was presumed, would be delivered just before dawn, generally the chosen time with our frontier enemies; but subsequent events showed how entirely novel their tactics were to be. We were now all busy preparing for the move out, and by the time orders had been issued it was nine o'clock; dinner followed in due course, and just as we were getting up from it the "assembly" was heard sounding from the 45th Sikhs' camp, and simultaneously firing commenced at Abbott's Road Picquet. It appears that a levy sowar riding up the road had seen large bodies collecting on the hills east of the camp, and galloped in to report; it was not a moment too soon; a party of the 45th Sikhs, under Major Taylor, with Lieutenant Barff hurried forward to the defile on the Buhddist road, just in time to prevent the enemy forcing a passage. The fighting here was very heavy; poor Taylor being mortally wounded. The 45th had a hard night of it, and lost several killed and wounded. The enemy, however, must have suffered heavily here. Meanwhile matters were getting almost serious in the centre of the camp; Abbott's Road and No. 10 Picquets were reinforced by a company of the 24th P.I., but were overpowered by rapidly increasing numbers and forced to retire; the Sarai and bazar being very soon overrun with swordsmen. Another company of the 24th Punjab Infantry cleared the football ground up to the bazar wall, bayoneting several of the enemy, and firing into masses of them inside the bazar from the cover of this wall; but this company very soon had to leave this position, for another company manned the hospital enclosure 100 yards behind the bazaar wall while the Sappers manned the north wall of this camp thus making the presence of this company useless where they were; they accordingly were brought into the Sappers and Miners enclosure. Outside this were Colonel Meiklejohn, Major Herbert, Lieuts. Watling and Manley, R. E., Colonel Lamb, Capt. Holland, Lieuts. Climo, Rawlins, and Morton, 24th Punjab Infantry. Firing was heavy and incessant all round the enclosure, and it transpired that numbers of the enemy had crept up the graded road to Damodur Das's shop, and thence attacked the south side and Quarter Guard, Sappers and Miners, and over-ran the Commissariat godown. Lieut. Manly, of the Commissariat Department, must have been killed at the very outset; Sergeant Harrington of the Ordnance Department, had a most miraculous escape in the hut where Lieutenant Manley was cut up. He reports that some 30 or 40 crowded into the hut, Lieut. Manley opening fire on them, the camp being knocked over, and poor Manley settled with at once, in the darkness they overlooked Sergeant Harrington, although for several hours they were moving about the hut, eventually, when the Quarter Guard of the Sappers and Miners was retaken, he heard friendly voices and made his escape. To return to the bazaar corner of the Sappers and Miners' enclosure: our firing very soon gave the enemy's sharp-shooters, posted on the graded road, our range, whence from the cover of the parapet walls

THEY MAINTAINED A STEADY AND WELL-AIMED FIRE on us; in the first ten minutes Major Herbert was wounded in the calf, the bullet first passing through Colonel Meiklejohn's gaiter; the Company of 24th Punjab Infantry holding the corner close to the bazaar were kept busy repelling the attempt of the enemy to break through our defences; under cover of the shopkeepers' tents they collected from time to time in numbers charging up most determinedly; their losses here must have been very heavy, for thirty of their bodies were found in the morning, and it is probable that during the hour before dawn, when the attack slackened off they were occupied in carrying off their dead and wounded. A collecting station for wounded was formed near this corner in a spot fairly well safe from the enemy's fire, it was here, while Colonel Lamb was asking after Major Herbert, that he received a very dangerous wound in the thigh, the bullet entering the bone; and almost at once Lieutenant Watling was carried in with a bad sword cut wound severing the tendon just above the ankle; he, however, succeeded in returning his assailant measure for measure, running his sword through and leaving it in his body. Lieutenant Watling reported that the enemy in large numbers had overcome the Quarter Guard and had even penetrated some way within the camp, thus threatening our rear; and even more serious still that they were carrying off the Company's reserve ammunition: Colonel Meiklejohn at once ordered a party of the 24th Punjab Infantry to accompany him to this quarter: few men could be spared from their posts, and the first lot to hand reached the cook-house about 30 yards from the Quarter Guard; their party consisted of Colonel Meiklejohn, Captain Holland, Lieutenant Climo, Lieutenant Manley, Colonel Meiklejohn's orderly, a sepoy of the 45th Sikhs, 2 or 3 Sappers of No. 5 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, and two or three non-commissioned officers and sepoys of the 24th Punjab infantry. At the cook-house we were met by a number of the enemy, who were hidden inside, and behind the trees, and in the tents; in this first sally Colonel Meiklejohn's orderly was shot dead, one of the Sappers wounded, and a Lance-Havildar, of the 24th Punjab Infantry, wounded in two places: the enemy had absolutely charged up to the point of the officers' revolvers, and most of the pistol shots must have told.

COLONEL MEIKLEJOHN HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

A sword cut was aimed at his neck, but fortunately it was not delivered true, and our officer commanding escaped with a bruise. We were forced back from here owing to our pistols being empty and the decrease of our numbers ten yards further. But a stand was made here. We were flanked by a large tree on the left, and unfortunately the doorway of an E. P. tent on right; Lieutenant Manley was sent off for reinforcements, and while away Captain Holland was shot through the back from the doorway of the tent, and another Sapper wounded; this reduced our party to about half its original number, there being not more than seven or eight of us left: Captain Holland had an escape indeed, he was shot side ways, the bullet entering and coming out on one side of the spine, and then doing likewise on the other side making four holes in its course; he was taken back to the collecting station by Lieutenant Climo, who returned with 10 or 12 Dogras of the 24th Punjab Infantry, and at our third attempt we were successful in reaching the Quarter Guard; here we found all the ammunition had been carried off; a bad business as ammunition was becoming a serious question. We now occupied ourselves in clearing the Commissariat lines and putting up defences to the south entrance of the enclosure, destroyed the cook-houses which were close against the hedge on this side. At 1-30 a.m. Colonel Lamb sent Lieut. Rawlins to Colonel Meiklejohn to propose the advisability of obtaining reinforcements from the fort; on his way over the ground to the Quarter Guard Lieutenant Rawlins had a very narrow escape; a Ghazi crawling along on his stomach jumped up almost under his feet, and struck at him, fortunately he was somewhat out of practice and caught Lieutenant Rawlins with the back of the sword on the wrist, two revolver bullets promply despatched him to the eternal glory that presumably all our enemies of the evening had come in quest of. Lieutenant Rawlins reached the fort safely, a perilous journey as the road lay by way of the Commissariat Godown and Sappers' Mess. Waiting for these reinforcements was weary and anxious work, for it seemed probable that the enemy would make a great effort before dawn, in this surmise we were wong, for

QUITE CONTRARY TO THEIR CUSTOM they drew off about 3-30 a.m., evidently for the purpose of clearing off their dead and wounded, while it was still dark: their firing, however, was not relaxed until 4-15 a.m., when their sharpshooters retired to the heights about 800 yards from the centre of the camp. As soon as there was sufficient light to pick our way with comfort, Colonel Meiklejohn ordered two companies 24th Punjab Infantry, to clear the bazaar: this was done without casualty, the whole place being found clear with the exception of one or two Ghazis who had not made good their retreat. The bazaar was a woeful scene of havoc, everything of value and easy of removal having been carried off, and several of the shopkeepers cut up; the bazaar Chowdri himself had quite a miraculous escape, as on hearing our voices he stepped out of a tent unharmed. He had remained in hiding in the back part of this tent all night and had escaped our heavy fire, which was for hours directed on the bazaar, as well as the cold steel of the enemy's swordsmen. His experiences must indeed have been terrible during this memorable night; during which two conspicuous instances of valour occurred in and near the Sappers' lines. During the sortie to the Sappers and Miners Quarter Guard, when Colonel Meiklejohn's orderly was shot dead, in falling back to our next stand, the body was left behind, Lance-Naick Sewan Singh of the 24th Punjab Infantry rushed forward alone and carried the body back. At the time we of course could not tell whether the man was killed or only wounded; this act was done under the most perilous conditions; practically surrounded as we were with swordsmen assisted by men armed with breech-loading rifles. The second instance occurred in the rescue of a wounded Havildar of the 24th Punjab Infantry, this man was wounded at the outset with the company which first manned the bazaar wall; but in the dark his absence was not noticed. At about 1 p. m., during a lull in the firing, the company in the Hospital enclosure heard his cries for help; Lieutenant Costello 24th Punjab Infantry, taking two sepoys with him advanced to the middle of the football ground and carried in their wounded comrade; this deed was indeed a gallant one, carried out as it was when the football ground was over-run with the enemy's swordsmen, and also raked by our own fire. The enemy had left this Havaldar for dead, having cut him in two or three places in addition to his original wound, a severe bullet wound in the shoulder. Colonel Meiklejohn determined the first thing in the morning to

FOLLOW UP THE ENEMY.

Orders were accordingly issued for the 31st P. I. with 4 guns No. 8 B. M., B. R. A., supported by the 24th P. I. to reconnoitre towards Chakdara and get through if possible; a weak squadron, 11th B.I., under captain H. Wright accompanied this force, and got through to Chakdara safely; the infantry and guns, however, could not get further than Bedford's Hill, opposite Khar, and were therefore recalled. The enemy on the right of the road occupied the heights all the way along, amused themselves by sniping at the force at about 800 yards range, doing no damage however. From the junction of the North Malakand and graded roads, the 24th P. I. covered the movement of the rest of the force to North Malakand; on the completion of which the O. Cg. Brigade sent orders for the 24th P. I. to return to Malakand by the graded road. The command of this regiment, owing to Colonel Lamb and Captain Holland being both wounded had now devolved on Lieutenant Climo; the regiment moving with a flank guard on the Buddhist road were fired on by the enemy crowning the heights above, and some of their standards came down to within 300 yards of the flank guard, which was at once turned to the enemy, and became an attacking line, reinforced by further companies; a turning movement by one company ascending to the highest point on the right caught the enemy, and they retired leaving several dead, one standard being captured. Orders were now issued for the evacuation of North Malakand, and all available transport were engaged in removing stores from there to the Fort for the remainder of the day. This was very wise, as by nightfall the enemy had concentrated in greater numbers than ever, and in addition the hills on the west were crowded with Utman Khels, &c., thus providing us with a much more extended line to defend.

The excitement among the Orakzai and Afridis is due to yet a third fanatical leader who has appeared on the North-West frontier, his mission apparently being to raise these clans among whom he has been preaching a *jihad*. He went to the Orakzai first of all, doubtless because the troops at Fort Lockhart on the Samana range are few in number, six companies of Sikhs all told, while the Kohat garrison last week had not been reinforced. The "mad fakir" and the Hadda mullah have played their parts in Swat and the Mohmand country not simultaneously as they should have done had they really wished to secure success; and now a smaller man is trying his fortune. The Orakzai are numerically a powerful tribe mustering some 25,000 fighting men, but opinions differ as to their martial qualities. They certainly made a poor show against General Lockhart during the Miranzai expeditions: but in these days of fanaticism when the despised Swati has shown splendid bravery at close quarters it will not do to under-estimate the fighting powers of any clans. The Orakzai hold the hills to the north-west of the Kohat District, the Afridi country marching with their borders to the north and east, while westward they touch the Zaimukhts and extend to the foot of the Safed Koh range. It is to the south that our own border faces them, and the expeditions into the Miranzai Valley were undertaken in order that the Samana range might be held by a chain of posts, blocking the tribe from raiding into British territory. Since Fort Lockhart and its posts have been held the tribe has not ventured on any hostile demonstration, but it has been sullenly defiant and may now give trouble unless the strengthening of Kohat exercises a restraining effect upon the headmen. Of the six divisions of the tribe the Daulatzai and one sub-section of the Mahomed Khel receive allowances for keeping open the Kohat Pass, and these will probably remain on their good behaviour. Moreover the Orakzai are split up into two great factions, Samil and Gar, and a general combination is unlikely. The mass of the tribesmen are Sunis, but there are some Shiah sub-sections, and quarrels are not uncommon. As the whole tribe are a good deal dependent on the Kohat District for supplies, and especially for salt, pressure can readily be brought to bear upon them, but in their present temper they may listen to evil counsel and try conclusions with our troops. It is related that when the mullah last week urged them to attack the Samana range they urged that there was no leader among them whom all could follow. His suggestion was that Chakki, the well-known freebooter who used to harry the Turis of Kurram, but who recently made his peace with Government, should be invited to lead them. We have not yet heard how this suggestion was received, or whether Chakki himself desires the honour.

The Afridis, as the most powerful of all the border tribes, are of far more importance than the Orakzai. Their armed strength is at least 27,000; they are fine athletic mountaineers and their warlike instincts make them splendid fightingmen. In our frontier regiments they have again and again showed themselves excellent soldiers. The bayonet charge of the Afridi company of the Guides, during the Chitral campaign, when Major Battye had been shot down, must be still fresh in the memory of our readers. It was a proof alike of bravery and discipline, with the dash of recklessness which marks the Afridi sepoy. He is said to be at his best when acting on the offensive, having the "elan" that is so useful when well directed: in a losing fight he lacks the stubborn courage of the Sikh or Gurkha, with whom he has shared the honours of many actions. In his own hills he is a dangerous enemy, for he is inured to fighting from boyhood, inter-tribal disputes being invariably settled by an appeal to arms. Frontier historians tell us that it is not uncommon for one half of a village to fight the other half on small provocation, while one clan will attack another almost as a matter of pastime. From their position in and about the Khyber and Kohat passes the Afridis have always to be reckoned with as possibly dangerous enemies on the South-western border of the Peshawar District. It is from their ranks that the Khyber Rifles are mainly drawn, men who have done excellent service of late years and whose loyalty has never been sullied by suspicion. The present Amir of Kabul has several times sought to establish relations with the tribe, but without success. His intrigues this year may have won over a few headmen to his side, but the tribesmen as a body stand aloof in proud independence. Such subsidies as they receive from the Indian Government have been well earned; and there are several thousand of the clansmen serving in the Army, whose interest it is to prevent their relations and friends across the border from embroiling themselves with the British authorities. But it is too much to expect that the mullahs who have been so actively preaching a great "jihad" throughout the borderland have left the Afridis in peace. The man who has stirred up the Orakzai is said to have passed on to Tirah, the Afridi summer-quarters, and there he may be now making mischief. It is dangerous to prophesy how this or that tribe may behave while the frontier is excited, but we may reasonably expect that the Afridis as a body will not join in hostilities. They know that a large force stands ready for service in Peshawar; they have heard of the great slaughter in the Swat Valley and of the punishment which befell the raiders from the Mohmand country; and the news of further concentration of troops at Rawalpindi and Mardan will have spread to Tirah. If the Orakzai attack the Samana range some of the neighbouring Afridis may join them for the sake of the excitement of a fight, but no considerable contingent is likely to turn out.—*Pioneer.*

THE FIELD HOSPITALS FROM BOMBAY.

It has now been decided not to despatch the Field Hospitals from Bombay until their personnel is complete, and consequently the two to be first despatched will not leave until Monday night, when they will go by special train. Dhoolie bearers are being brought here to make up the full complement of men—about 400 to each hospital—not only from Karachi and Madras, but also from Quetta. It seems somewhat extraordinary that men should be sent from that frontier garrison to Rawalpindi by way of a town so distant from both places as Bombay. Why could they not have joined at Rawalpindi?

The following servants of the Army Hospital Corps have been attached to No. 23 British Field Hospital Corps:—Eleven ward servants, three cooks, three water carriers, and eight ward sweepers. Second-Class Assistant Surgeon A. G. Alphouso has been attached to No. 23 Hospital.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, Governor of Bombay, arrived here, last evening, from Poona to witness the Presidency cricket match which commences to-day. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary; Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., Private Secretary; Dr. Crolly, Medical Officer; and Captain Crawford, Aide-de-Camp, travelled by the ordinary passenger train, which left Poona, at 1 p.m., yesterday, and reached Victoria Terminus at 7 p.m. Although the arrival had been announced to be private, a few gentlemen and officials assembled at the station to meet the Governor, amongst those present being H. H. Prince Jasvatsingji of Jamnaggar; Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District; Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police; Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner; Captain C. M. Ducat, Deputy Assistant Adjudant-General, Bombay District; Sirdar Oomer Jamal; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Collector of Bombay; Mr. S. Rebsch, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. J. W. Smith, M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality; and Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel. His Excellency on alighting was met by the above gentlemen, with whom he shook hands. Sirdar Oomer Jamal and Mr. Haji Jackeria decorated the Governor with floral wreaths and presented him with bouquets, which his Excellency duly acknowledged. The Governor's staff were also decorated with floral garlands. His Excellency, in company of Major Richard Owen and Captain Crawford, then drove to the Government House, Malabar Hill, escorted by a body of sowars of the Bombay Police. The Railway Police Superintendent, Mr. Goldsmith, and Mr. Huard, the Traffic Inspector, accompanied the train. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired, this morning, from the Saluting battery to announce the arrival. His Excellency will remain in Bombay until Sunday evening, when he will proceed on a short tour to Ahmedabad and Palanpur, leaving Bombay from Grant Road Station at 9 p.m. by the Ahmedabad mail. The departure will be private, and the usual salute will be fired at sunrise on Monday. His Excellency will remain two days at Ahmedabad and then proceed to Palanpur, where he will stay for one day, returning again by Ahmedabad on the 26th instant., and entraining at Dadur Station, at 8 p.m., on that day, being expected to be back at Poona on the morning of the 27th idem.

THE PRESIDENCY VS. PARSEE CRICKET MATCH.

THE following gentlemen have been finally selected to represent the Presidency in the match against the Parsees which begins to-day:—

M. R. Jardine (capt.)
H. Cheetham
H. E. Browne
R. L. Sinclair
J. H. Hall
F. Sangster
D. F. Vines
H. Lowis
J. Fairfax
A. J. Herbert
H. E. Harrington

The following gentlemen have been selected to represent the Parsees:—

M. E. Pavri (capt.)
D. N. Writer
K. K. Bharucha
K. M. Mistry
D. E. Mody
D. C. Daruwalla
B. D. Gagrat
D. D. Kanga
N. C. Bapasola
D. M. Raja (senior)
B. C. Machliwalla

Play commences at 11 a.m. on both days.

A correspondent writes:—Though the Parsis have been able to put together a very strong team this time, Pavri, Gagrat, and Writer being included in the XI., the contest should be a close one. Greig is away, but the inclusion of Lowis is bad for the Parsis. He is a bowler of the class the Parsi bats, as a rule, are unable to play against with confidence, and it is expected he will be very useful in the offensive department. M. R. Jardine will command the Presidency forces. Prince Ranjitsinghji, the famous cricketer, writes about him in his book on cricket as under:—"The finest exhibition of fielding it has been my good fortune to see was that given at Lord's by the Oxford University Eleven of 1892. . . . There was a particular reason that this XI. should have been superior to other University elevens. Mr. M. A. Jardine was, perhaps, the best of the lot. He was perfect." The Presidency will also have the benefit of the bowling of Sinclair, Cheetham, and Herbert. Sangster, who will be seen here again after a long interval, and Browne can also be serviceable for the purposes of relief. Hall will keep the wicket. Fairfax has proved a very reliable bat. While Edwardes, Vines, and Harrington, make up the XI. Since 1892 the International matches have been played: one was abandoned owing to rains, one was drawn, four were won by the Presidency team, and two by the Parsis. The Parsis, it is confidently asserted, will be able to gain the two points this year and equalise the matter, but the impression that the teams are unequal is, I think, an erroneous one.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

[THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator arrived in harbour on Wednesday night bringing English news to August 1.]

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN'S EXPLANATION.

THE GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

FRENCH OPINION ON POONA AFFAIRS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN AND MR. GOKHALE'S ALLEGATIONS.

IN the House of Commons, on July 31st, Sir W. Wedderburn said: By the permission of the House I desire to make a personal explanation. I see in to-day's telegrams that Professor Gokhale has acknowledged, without reservation, that he was misled by his correspondents, and that he now withdraws his charge against the British soldiers who were engaged in the plague operations at Poona. As I was the means of introducing Professor Gokhale, along with other Indian witnesses, to members of this House, and of thus affording him an opportunity of making these statements, I desire to express my deep regret that, directly or indirectly, I should have aided in giving currency to a charge which has been proved to be unfounded. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Fergusson: May I ask whether it was not the case that Professor Gokhale attributed some statements—

The Speaker: Order, order. The hon. member is not in order in raising a discussion on a personal explanation. (Hear, hear.)

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS: FRENCH OPINION.

M. DE PRESSENSE writes in the *Temps* an article on the condition of affairs in India. He says:—"We have already related the incidents at Poona, the brutal excesses of the soldiery employed in this delicate work of hygiene, in contempt of the religious and ritual instincts which so deeply pervade the native population—the outrages committed against female modesty, the clumsy blundering of well-meaning officers who regarded the protests of the victims and of the native Press as the outcry of ignorant children, as deliberate crimes of high treason. It is known what it has all come to. Blood has been shed. Two functionaries have paid with their lives for faults for which they were not wholly resopnsible. If this lesson had been taken to heart, the evil might have been easily repaired. Unfortunately, another and very different course has been adopted. Domiciliary searches, seizures, and arrests have been resorted to. Two brothers, the heads of one of the wealthiest families in the town, are in prison. One person who had been honoured with the mandate of a native Councillor has been consigned to gaol for a newspaper article. At Bombay a monster State trial is being prepared. The native Press, whose fetters were removed by Mr. Gladstone, will now have to run the gauntlet of the Judicial power, backed up by the *raison d' Etat* and the requirements of public safety. No doubt the native Press has been guilty of grave excesses, and its language might be deemed criminal if it were not rather puerile and insane."

This encouragement to Indian rebellion, writes the "Standard's" correspondent, is only what was to be expected, but there are persons in England who will persist in ignoring the intensity of French feeling against England. The fact that M. Henri Rochefort and M. de Pressense, who, politically, are as wide apart as the North Pole from the South in domestic politics, exult over what they suppose to be the beginning of another Indian Rebellion deserves to be taken note of. Whatever Diplomatists, often very imperfectly informed, may say, it is a fact that these Indian troubles, which the French papers magnify in accordance with their wishes and longings, are regarded by public opinion here with intense satisfaction. M. de Pressense concludes his article with a hope that "the Jubilee year of the Empress-Queen may not terminate in a repetition, on a vastly increased scale, of the bloody tragedy of the Rebellion in 1857."

THE DISAFFECTION IN INDIA.

AN ex-member of Council in India writes to the "Standard." Whatever may have been the circumstances which led to the appointment of Lord Elgin as Viceroy no one who has had any experience of his conduct as Governor-General could fail to be impressed with his great business capacity, his untiring assiduity, and his statesmanlike grasp of difficult situations. If I add that he was thoroughly loyal to his colleagues, even when they refused to follow his lead, I will have said enough to show how utterly mistaken the "Magistrate" is in his estimate of the appointment. I thought him, indeed, a little too ready to defer to the views of the Home Government, and too anxious to prevent any public expression of the opinions of the Government of India when they differed from those of the Ministry in London; yet, on the most important of these differences—the retention of Chitral—no one could have shown more resolution, though I must admit that, after all, it is the electors of the United Kingdom, rather than any authority in India, who must be thanked for the ultimate success of "the better cause," in that instance.

"S. M. C." writes:—Sir Lepel Griffin is an undoubted authority on some Indian affairs, but I do not think he knows the Deccan. Brahmin women do not seclude themselves, and consider it a disgrace to veil their heads; only widows wear red saris, and cover their shaven heads with coarse white cloths. They have rules of etiquette which forbid their appearing, except when aged, before acknowledged superiors of the other sex, but they drive and walk about freely. I mention Brahmin women only, because this seditious movement is so obviously a Brahmin one; though the Sivaji cult is encouraged to entrap and make use of a sturdy race who are as superior to the Brahmins in bravery and readiness to fight as they are inferior in religious pretensions. It is thirteen years since I left India, but, even then, the Poona Brahmin and the seditious newspaper were becoming an anxiety to the administrator, and all I have heard from time to time convinced me that it was a growing evil, growing quickly under weak rulers, and more slowly under a strong hand.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

LORD SALISBURY AND THESSALY.

THE GERMANY PROPOSALS.

IT is reported that Lord Salisbury telegraphed urgently insisting on the immediate withdrawal of Edhem Pacha from Thessaly, but expressing his willingness to agree, if necessary, to Turkey's occupying a few strategic points just outside the proposed frontier, but north of the Peneus. As a provisional measure, England, however, objects to the Turks remaining in any of the towns or even in the villages of Turnavo and Trikhala.

The Turks are said to be greatly incensed at this Despatch, declaring that England is trying to jockey them out of Thessaly without giving them any security for the payment of the war indemnity, thus depriving them simultaneously both of the territorial and financial advantages of their victories.

The proposal of Germany that Greek revenues should be placed under international control is meeting with general disapproval. Russia has already protested, in unmistakable terms, against any arrangement by which the influence and authority of the European Concert would be used to further the interests of a group of Berlin financiers.

It is difficult to suggest any other motive for the German proposal than a transparent selfishness. It can scarcely have been put forward with any idea either of assisting Greece or of satisfying Turkey; while the only ends it would obviously serve would be those of German Jews.

The other Powers, of course, have by no means overlooked the desirability of some sort of check on the evasiveness of the Greeks in money matters. What they object to is the attempt to include this question in the peace preliminaries. They hold that it is a point which the Greeks should settle with their past and future creditors.

The attitude of Turkey can also be defined with sufficient precision. While the Sultan has accepted the strategic frontier line proposed by the Powers, he not unnaturally demurs to the withdrawal of his troops from Thessaly until the war indemnity has either been paid by the Greeks or guaranteed by the Powers. At the same time, Turkey tacitly approves of the German proposal for many reasons, the chief being the belief that it may possibly weaken, if not destroy, the Concert of Europe.

England and Russia agree in objecting to the German proposal on the ground that if it were carried out it would enrich Turkey and at once strengthen the credit both of Turkey and Greece; while, if it failed, Turkey would have an excellent excuse for remaining in Thessally.

Orders have been issued that twenty-seven men, sentenced to death in connection with th Tokat massacre, are to be brought to Constantinople for execution.

The Cretans at Athens, openly express their apprehensions that the mission of Djevad Pacha will have very deplorable results; deplorable, that is, from their point of view. They fear that he will succeed in winning over some of the Christian Chiefs, and that he will take advantage of the troubles caused by the indecision of the Powers to strengthen his own position in the Island. The Greek Government continues to exhort the Cretans to maintain an attitude of moderation and patience, but the situation is recognised as exceedingly unsatisfactory. The question of the war indemnity s being anxiously considered by the Greek Ministers, who meet to discuss it daily.

A telegram, dated Berlin, Friday night, says :—It is possible that the Syndicate which was appointed to control the Greek Monopoly Loan may be entrusted with the control of the other Greek Loans also including the new War Indemnity Loan." According to the semi-official Greek organ, published here, French and British capitalists are said to have promised King George a loan, not exceeding four millions sterling, as soon as the necessary guarantees are agreed to. Nothing is said about the sum of half a million sterling or so to be paid according to the Treaty as indemnities to private persons. In any case, however, it is certain that all questions connected with the conclusion of peace may now be regarded as settled, though it does not by any means follow that the Treaty will be signed soon.

The *Temps* publishes the following despatch from Constantinople :—

"The signature of the perliminaries of peace is imminent. The only thing that is now being waited for is the reply of the Greek Government regarding the fixing of the dates for the payments of the instalments of the Indemnity. The preliminaries comprise the following points :—The rectification of the frontier in conformity with the plan of the Military *Attaches*. The payment of a War Indemnity of £T. 4,000,000. The establishment of a mixed Commission, composed of delegates of the Powers and Turkish delegates. The fixing of the amount of compensation to be paid to Ottoman subjects who have suffered owing to recent events. The question of the Capitulations is to be dealt with directly between Greece and Turkey, before the conclusion of the definitive Treaty of Peace. The evacuation of Thessaly is made dependent on the full payment of the Indemnity. Germany also demands the insertion in the preliminaries of a clause placing the finances of Greece under international control. By this proposal, it is said, Germany hopes to reassure the German creditors.

"Immediately after the signature of the preliminaries, the Foreign Military Attaches and some Turkish Staff officers will proceed to Thessaly to fix, on the spot, the definitive line of frontier."

The "Politische Correspondenz" publishes the following communication from St. Petersburg :—

"The Russian Cabinet is inclined to support Germany's view that the former State creditors of Greece should not be prejudiced by the payment of the war indemnity. The Ambassadors at Constantinople are drawing up a scheme on the subject, which is to be submitted to the Greek Government."

ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND CANADA.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY DENOUNCED.

The official *Reichsanzeiger* states that the British Government on the 30th ult., denounced the Commercial Treaty between the German Customs Union and the United Kingdom, signed on May 30, 1865, and adds :—"This Treaty, and the Supplementary Agreements touching its extension to several German States which joined the Customs Union later, and to Alsace-Lorraine, will consequently be invalid after July 30, 1898."

The denunciation of the Treaty will certainly cause an immense sensation all over Germany ; for though something of the kind has been anticipated for some time past, it was believed that a milder alternative would be adopted.

But the *Standard's* recent article on Mr. Chamberlain's conferences with the Colonial Premiers almost dissipated this hope. It is not surprising, therefore, that the German papers should continue to comment on that article, and that their momentary satisfaction should very inadequately veil their apprehension that future negotiations between England and the Colonies may be crowned with success. The Munich *Allegemeine*, for example, says :—

"On the whole, the *Standard's* statement justifies the opinion that the first Colonial Conference in London has had but little success. The reason is probably to be sought for in the the advanced political and politico-commercial development of individual Colonies. The opinion maintained by the majority of the Colonial Premiers, that things are not ripe yet for a closer political and politico-commercial Union of the British Colonies with the Mother Country, is certainly well founded, but it might be maintained with equal justice that the right moment for such a political Union has been allowed to pass. When the Colonies were not, as they are now, political organisations complete within themselves, a closer union with the Mother Country, provided that the latter had in some degree followed her daughter countries in her internal development, was easier to effect than now. Let no one suppose, however, that the realisation of Mr. Chamberlain's unquestionably important plans is out of the question. His personal reserve at the Conferences with the Colonial Representatives will, in fact, gain many friends to his idea in the daughter countries. The seed of the Greater British Customs Union idea has fallen to the winds, and will one day grow up to the astonishment of all the world. Our constant care must be that it does not grow too luxuriantly, or damage the development of our German commerce and colonies."

The *Kreuz Zeitung* attacks Mr. Chamberlain's statement that Germany has already broken her Most Favoured Nation Treaty with England, because she gives her commerce in British markets an unfair advantage by subsidising the lines of steamers that carry German goods. The *Kreuz Zeitung* goes on to say :—"Leading people in London can hardly have taken this reproach seriously, while Germany has every reason to complain of the Australian Colony of Victoria, which really violated the Most Favoured Nation Clause by laying on beet sugar a duty twice as high as that on cane sugar, which she receives from Queensland, the Mauritius, &c. Perhaps an opportunity of discussing this violation will now occur." Herr Richter's organ, the "Freisinnige" which appears so late in the evening that it is able to comment on the notificication in the Reichsanzeiger, writes :—"The denunciation of the Commercial Treaty is a surprise, for it was stated, only a day or two ago, that the British Government had resolved not to denounce the Commercial Treaties with Germany and Belgium. It is known that the denunciation is connected with the question of the Canadian Customs. Canada has resolved to accord special advantages to British imports. In virtue of their Treaties, Germany and Belgium are entitled to demand the same advantages, and the British Crown lawyers have declared that they are incompatible with the said Treaties. Accordingly, the Protectionists started a lively agitation in favour of the denunciation of the Treaties, which has now been carried out, and German commerce will have to adjust itself to the new condition of things. In 1895 Germany exported goods to the amount of six hundred and seventy-eight million marks to the United Kingdom—that is to say, 19·8 per cent. of her total of exports ; and imported from the United Kingdom goods to the amount of five hundred and seventy-eight millions, or 13·6 per cent. of her total imports. It remains to be seen whether the wish of the Agrarian Protectionist and similar organs, which have been clamouring for a Customs war with England, the United States, &c., will be complied with by the German Government. The *Hamburgische Correspondent*, which is still regarded as a semi-official organ, opposes the idea of a Customs war ; but nobody can say how long it will persist in this line, for the new Ministers and Secretaries of State have hardly as yet uttered a word on the subject. They all have the reputation, however, of being more or less Protectionist in disguise.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE COMPENSATION BILL.

LORDS' AMENDMENT CARRIED.

In the House of Lords, on July 30, Lord Selborne, replying to Lord Reay, gave the latest information in the hands of the Government as to the fighting in the Malakhand Pass.

The Foreign Prison-made Goods Bill came on for Third Reading in the House of Commons. Mr. Lough had a motion on the paper for its rejection, but he did not move it. Mr. Wallace delivered a characteristic and amusing speech against the Bill, which he criticised and heartily denounced. He moved Mr. Lough's motion for its rejection, which Mr. Colville seconded. Mr. Labouchere said he would not vote for the Bill, because it did not go far enough, but he contended that German or French convicts should be prevented from competing with our own working classes. Mr. Dillon said he would not vote for the Bill, because it laid the basis for large future Protective demands in other departments of industry. The Bill was read a third time by 120 to 54. The Scotch Education Bill was also read a third time by 463 to 62.

The House then proceeded to consider the Lords' Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Bill. These were eighty-three in number, many of them, however, being merely verbal or drafting amendments, and they extended over seven pages of foolscap. The first amendment that involved, what appeared to be a principle of importance, was an alteration made in one of the sub-sections of the First Clause. As the sub-section left the Commons it disallowed compensation to a workman if the accident was "solely" attributable to his serious and wilful misconduct. The Lords struck out the word "solely." The Home Secretary moved that the House agree with the Lords' Amendment, but Mr. J. Wilson (Durham), in a vehement speech, protested against the alteration, on the ground that the removal of the word would introduce the doctrine of the workman's contributory negligence, and greatly widen the area of litigation, and was in collision with the principle of the Bill, the object of which was to make compensation follow an accident as smoothly and easily as night the day. Mr. Chamberlain did not think these results would follow from the adoption of the Lords' amendment, and the omission of "solely" did not seem to him to make much difference; but an accident was seldom the effect of one cause. If two men through misconduct produced an accident between them, it would not be "solely" attributable to either of them, and they would both be entitled to compensation as the Clause left the Commons, but would be excluded from compensation as it came from the Lords. He suggested, however, that the sub-section should be made to read "mainly" attributable, so as to get rid of the danger of letting in the doctrine of contributory negligence. There was some discussion as to the best method of giving effect to this suggestion and considerable objection was stated to the word "merely," which Mr. Asquith asserted would lead to inextricable difficulties, and which the Attorney General declared to be a word of doubtful meaning. Sir E. Clarke and others maintained that the form in which the sub-section came from the Lords was the very best that could be adopted. Ultimately, the House divided on the motion as made by the Home Secretary, and the Lords' amendment was agreed to by 155 to 79. No motion was made for the insertion of "mainly" or any other modifying word. The next amendment of the Lords introduced some changes in the procedure where a workman preferred claiming compensation under the ordinary law instead of claiming under the Act. On the motion of the Home Secretary, the amendment was adopted with some modifications.

The third clause of the Bill is the contracting-out clause, which provides, under certain conditions, for the formation of voluntary schemes of compensation or insurance in substitution for the provisions of the Bill. By the fourth sub-section of this clause, the employer was required to make good the compensation if the funds of the scheme were not sufficient for the purpose. The Lords struck this sub-section out, and the Home Secretary, without any comment, now moved that the House agree with the Lords' amendment. Mr. Asquith expressed surprise that the Government had given no explanation of this complete change of front, especially as Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, had declared the sub-section to be fair and reasonable, though Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords, had declared it to be so unreasonable that he could not conceive how it got into the Bill. Mr. Chamberlain, in replying to Mr. Asquith's criticisms, said that Mr. Asquith on the report stage had taunted the Government with destroying contracting-out by means of this sub-section, and when the Government found that this was the opinion of so influential and well-qualified a critic, they at once felt that it was no longer worth while defending contracting-out. "Not at once," interrupted Mr. Asquith. "Yes, at once," replied Mr. Chamberlain, who went on to explain that he had taken the very first opportunity of explaining this opinion of the Government. The omission of the clause did not allow the employer to escape, for the Registrar General must be satisfied that the scheme was as good as the terms provided by the Bill. It was absurd to suggest that the omission of the clause could ever relieve the employer of his liability, and the Government had, therefore, no object in defending the sub-section. On a division, the Lords' amendment was affirmed by 115 to 63.

The new clause inserted by the Lords in place of the Fourth Clause relating to subcontracting was agreed to after many expressions of opinion that it was impossible to understand it. The new point imported by the Lords into the reconstructed clause was that a person employing a contractor, would not be liable for compensation to the contractor's workmen, if the contract related to work which formed no part of the trade or business carried on by the person employing the contractor. Among the amendments made by the Lords was one postponing the date when the Act should come into operation from the 31st March next to the 1st July thereafter. The Home Secretary moved that the amendment be agreed with, but Sir C. Dilke objected, and Mr. Chamberlain urged that the concession might well be granted, to give time for due arrangements to be made for carrying the Act into effect. The House divided, and the amendment was accepted by 159 to 68. This concluded the amendments to the clauses. Those to the Schedules were agreed to, in most cases without any discussion, and this stage of the Bill was completed.

THE NEW GOLD FIELDS.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF CANADIAN POLICY.

The gold discoveries at Klondyke are developing in a surprising manner, and the action taken by the Dominion Government to assert its rights in that region is watched in New York, according to a correspondent, with keen interest. Analogy is drawn between the policy of Canada and that of the Government of the Transvaal, and the grievances of the Uitlanders are now appreciated by Americans as they never were before. The right of the Dominion Government to levy fees and royalties upon the gold acquired, and to reserve specified portions of the auriferous land from occupation is admitted ; but the policy of asserting that right is questioned upon several grounds.

The *New York Times* regards it as a reversion from the British Colonial policy to that of Spain, with the results suggested by that comparison—namely, the stoppage of enterprise and development productive of wealth far exceeding the value of the bullion taken from the mines or that left undiscovered. The "Sun" foresees another Johannesburg incident, and declares that a system of police cannot be organised which would be adequate to regulate the miners and to enforce the laws passed by the Dominion Legislature.

Other suggestions are that, if Canada persits in her present course, the chief result will be to divert to Alaska the discoveries and development which would otherwise be made at Klondyke by Americans, and that this movement would be further pronounced by a rebellion against Canada, a declaration of secession and autonomy, and a petition for admission to the United States. The first and least result of friction, it is alleged, would be retaliation against Canada, both in kind and by the stoppage of her railway privileges upon the soil of the United States.

At a mass meeting of citizens of the Mackenzie River Country it was decided to petition the Government to open up a route from Winnipeg to the Yukon Goldfields, a distance of only eleven hundred miles, as against four thousand miles, the distance at present. The country is said to be easy of access by this route.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET.

On the 30th ult., at the Oval, the Surrey eleven placed themselves in a fine position in their match with the Philadelphians, and at the close of play were 363 runs with three wickets to fall. Druce was, however, unable to bat for them through an injury. Abel again did badly, but Hayward aggregated 85 before being dismissed. The Gloucestershire eleven, who on Thursday were in all day against Yorkshire for 370, disposed of Yorkshire for 276, and at the drawing of stumps, with but two wickets down, were 180 runs to the good. Yorkshire in their innings lost half their wickets for 63, but thanks to a fine stand by Brown and Hirst before lunch, and another by Collinson and Lord Hawke later, the follow on was averted. Lancashire soon finished their match with Hampshire at Southampton, for Hampshire only added 13 runs to their overnight score, and when the visitors went in they only needed 28 runs to win. These were speedily obtained by Maclaren and Ward, Lancashire winning by ten wickets. At Brighton the Essex team, who on Thursday had made 330 for the loss of but six wickets raised their total to 475 before being dismissed, Owen contributing 76, and Kortright 74 to this total. The Sussex team started very badly, half the players being out for 94. However, late in the day Hartley and Butt made a stand, and when stumps were drawn the Sussex score stood at 202 for seven.

THE FLOODS ON THE CONTINENT.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphed on July 31 :—The reports which are being received from the inundated districts in Prussian Silesia all tend to show that the devastation caused by the floods is the most widespread that has occurred in that Province during the present century. The damage is estimated at many millions of marks. The main railway lines are again open to traffic, though in some parts a single line only is in use. Communication between Breslau, Hirschberg, and Goerlitz is expected to be restored in the course of the day. From the branch lines no definite reports are yet to hand. At Loebtau the newly-built Town Hall and two private houses have collapsed in consequence of the floods, and a man and child are missing. An Ischl correspondent wired on the same date :—Rain continues to fall steadily, and the river is still rising. The inhabitants and visitors in the threatened quarters of the town are leaving their houses, and the hotels are, in consequence, filled to overflowing. A large bridge in the village of Lauffen has been swept away, and apprehensions are entertained that the Great Elizabeth Bridge may be seriously damaged in the course of the night. The Emperor is receiving regular reports on the situation. A St. Petersburg message of the same date contained the following :—The *Novosti* states that about 150 persons have perished in the floods at Kertch. Up to the present sixteen dead bodies have been recovered. It is supposed that others have been carried out to sea.

HERR ANDREE'S BALOON EXPEDITION.

A Stockholm, telegram, of July 30, says :—Baron von Nordenskiveld, the celebrated Swedish Polar explorer, has expressed the opinion that it is nonsense to suppose that Herr Andree's balloon has met with a disaster in the White Sea, inasmuch as the balloon could hardly have travelled such a distance in six days after the ascent. The Baron's argument in this matter agrees in fact with that of Dr. Nansen.

Dr. Ekholm, who accompanied Herr Andree last year, also declares himself sceptical with regard to the supposed loss of the balloon in the White Sea, and upon what he regards as the remarkable fact that the Captain of the Dordrecht did not more closely investigate the floating object that he took to be the balloon. The doctor proposes, nevertheless, that a search expedition should be sent to the White Sea from Vardoe.

Liver Complaints.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0	1
B Mandvie	2a	0	21
C Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	2	0	21
D Khetwadi	0	0	8
E Mazagon	0	0	40
F Parel	0	0	11
G Mahim	0	0	7
Hospitals	1b	1	15
Total	5	1	124
Total to date	12,723	10,756	

a One recent arrival from up-country, Poona.

b Admitted from Gohgari Mohalla.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	30a
Deaths	19

a One from Satara, and one recent arrival from up-country, Ratnagiri.

The import into Italy of untanned hides from Bombay and Karachi is now permitted.

Assistant-Surgeon K. G. Pettigara has been appointed to the medical charge of the Railway Inspection duty at Munmad.

On and after the 20th instant the Bandora-Mahim Causeway will be open for traffic from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m., and from 12 midnight to 2 a.m., daily.

KARACHI FREE FROM PLAGUE.

It is officially notified that Karachi was declared, on Tuesday last, no longer infected with plague within the meaning of the Venice Convention.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From the reports of the medical officers of the several districts, it appears that a suspicious case of fever was discovered in No. 1 District and the patient was removed to the Grant Road Hospital. One fatal case of plague was also reported from the Jain Hospital.

CLASSIFIED MORTALITY RETURNS.

The classified returns, submitted to the Plague Committee, yesterday morning, by the medical officers of the several wards showed that there were 11 deaths from cholera in E Ward ; 2 in F Ward ; one in B Ward ; and one in G Ward.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

On Wednesday there were 101 persons remaining under observation in the Wari Bunder Quarantine Camp ; 40 persons were admitted and 30 discharged, leaving 102 under observation. In the Pilgrim shed on the same day there were 12 persons, 51 were admitted, and 46 discharged. Seventeen persons have remained under observation.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The Hospital returns showed that there were 34 cases under treatment in the Grant Road Hospital, on Wednesday; the Julai Hospital, 10 ; the Jain Hospital, 4 ; and in the Bhattia 1.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From a telegram received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, it appears that on Wednesday there were fourteen attacks of plague at Cutch Mandvi. The number of deaths to-day was fourteen and that of patients under treatment in the hospitals 57.

RELIEF FUNDS.

The following further sums have been subscribed to the Plague and Famine Relief Funds, which the Committee have acknowledged with thanks :—A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10 ; and Major A. Hildebrand, Rs. 50.

FAMINE-STRICKEN CHILDREN.

The forty-two famine-stricken children, who were being cared for in the Gladwin Home, have been removed to the house of Mr. Sorabji Merwanji, at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim.

LOWER DAMAUN.

During the last three days there has been not a single death from any cause, and the health of the city is excellent. As expected the communication between Upper and Lower Damaun was not restored on the 15th instant, but it is confidently hoped it will be on the 22nd.

AN OCEAN LINER IN DANGER AT THE DOCKS.

FIRE ON BOARD THE S. S. IMPERATOR.

About half-past 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out on board the Austrian Lloyd's steam ship Imperator, which arrived in the harbour on Wednesday night. The steamer entered the dock about noon yesterday and commenced unloading the cargo. About half-past 3 o'clock while the operation of unloading the vessel was going on, a fire was discovered on the 'tween decks in No. 1 forward hold by the workmen engaged therein. The alarm was at once given and the steamer pumps were set to work. Fortunately a Port Trust dredger was then lying alongside the vessel, and it immediately commenced pumping water into the hold of the Imperator. Mr. Walke, Acting Dock Superintendent, immediately went on board the steamer, followed by Messrs. Walker and Pincent, Assistant Dock Superintendents, Mr. Jaicetty, the Berthing Master, and Mr. Piper, all of whom assisted in directing the proper operation of the pumps. By this combined with the valuable and praiseworthy assistance rendered by the officers and crew of the P. and O. Company's steam ship Mirzapore, which was lying alongside, the fire was extinguished within half-an-hour after the outbreak. The dock engine, belonging to the Port Trust, was promptly on the spot and helped in the general operation of extinguishing the outbreak. The Municipal engines from Babulla Tank, Sankli Tank, and Fort also arrived in good time, but their services were not required. A box of lucifer matches, which was in the hold, was burnt ; and some other cargo, which was on the, tween decks in that hold, was also damaged by fire and water. The officers and crew of the Imperator worked with great energy throughout. The damage done by fire and water has not been ascertained, nor was the origin of the outbreak known. After the fire had been out, the Port Trust dredger commenced pumping out the water, and the work of unloading the cargo, which consisted of teak-wood planks, etc., was begun. It may be stated that below the 'tween-deck, in the lower hold, there were stored a large number of casks containing oil, but fortunately these were not reached.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN BOMBAY.

MEN TAKING THE PLACE OF BULLOCKS.

A statement was made in a vernacular paper a few days ago to the effect that owing to the scarcity of labour, men were being employed by the Health Department to draw bullock carts. The statement is incorrect. It is founded on the fact that, as was the case after the famine of twenty years ago, private employers are putting men to the tasks ordinarily performed by beasts of burden. This is mainly due to the fact that the number of bullocks in Bombay has been greatly reduced by their transfer up-country to replace in the fields the working bullocks lost to the cultivators by starvation in Bijapur, Sholapur, and other parts of the Deccan. In other cases owners of bullocks are sending them up-country for grazing purposes, thus avoiding the heavy expense of maintaining them here now that grain is so dear. The Bombay supply is thus being diminished, and has not so far been recruited by importations from elsewhere. Hence it comes about that men are to be seen dragging bullock carts along in large numbers, and in this way the distress existing is being partially relieved. Six men are ordinarily put to one cart, and their pay is about six annas per diem, the man in the shafts earning rather more. The Health Department bullocks are not quite up to the full strength, but it has not so far been found necessary to replace them by manual labour. With the exception that the rinderpest is not quite stamped out their condition is good. Another indication of the lack of employment is the fact that quarrying for stone is being carried on, although this work is usually suspended in the monsoon.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS VS. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

This match, played last evening, resulted in a win for the Rovers by 2 goals to love. The ground was in perfect condition, and the 6 o'clock shower which is becoming a thing to be looked forward to held off. The game throughout was very fast, and the Rovers' forwards quite outplayed their opponents. The right wing of the Middlesex is a useful man, and fed his centre forwards well all through the game, but the combination of the Rovers was much too good for the individual play of their opponents. Sheepshanks worked very hard and put in some really good work for his side, while Harter at back was very useful, though his kicking once or twice was somewhat wild. The Middlesex lack combination. Individually they are a fairly good team, but they are not quite up in all the tricks of passing and dodging. Practice is what they want and a little coaching, and in time they will be able to put a team in the field to beat the Rovers. Of course they are handicapped in having to send detachments up-country, and it usually happens that the men who make up the cricket and football teams are sent away from headquarters when it comes to a question of splitting up the regiment. The game last night was not a one-sided one by any means, and the Middlesex might have got on terms with the local club several times if their combination had been better. The Rovers' goal was frequently in danger, and if the soldiers had been of one mind as regards their forwards they might have scored. Bromley played an excellent game at half-back for the Rovers. He was always on the ball and fed his forwards well. He is rather apt to kick a little too hard, a fault which, when opposed to a good team, rather gives the game into the hands of the enemy. The Rovers' was not a fully representative team as Ross was absent. His presence makes a great difference in the play of the local players, for forwards play a much better game when they know that they have a man behind them who is nearly certain to get them out of a difficulty. It is to be hoped that the Bombay exponents of the Association will continue the combination which they exhibited last night, and give this city a chance of winning a football tournament. In another month we shall be starting the big tournaments, both Rugby and Association. A word of advice to the teams which are chosen to represent Bombay at both games—do a little training. A hard walk every night varied with sprints does wonders for the wind. That is where Bombay get beaten. The teams that win are hard and fit—our teams last for ½ of an hour, and then—though very game—the men don't move with that freedom which they started with, and this is where the trained team comes in.

THE FAMINE.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has kept himself informed as to the distribution of the large sum, upwards of thirty lakhs of rupees, disbursed from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as grants for seed and cattle to the distressed cultivators.

It appears from a communication made to the Provincial Committee at Allahabad, that the distribution was generally complete early in June, and in sufficient time to meet the purposes for which it was intended.

The Lieutenant-Governor also observes that the outlay of the very large sum of money allotted by the fund at a crisis in the famine has been attended with signal benefit to the recipients, and with great economical advantage to the community generally.

INADEQUATE HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION ON A PILGRIM VESSEL.

Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Edward Joseph Bean, Master of a Pilgrim ship Mahanadi of the Bombay-Persian Steam Navigation Company, was prosecuted on the charge of committing a breach of the Pilgrim Act, there being inadequate hospital accommodation, insufficient life-belts, no dispensary, and deficient medical stores on board the vessel.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Vernon Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., defended.

Mr. Nicholson, in opening the case, said the s. s. Mahanadi arrived in Bombay on the 26th July last from Jeddah with 529 pilgrims. It was the duty of the Captain on arrival to make a report to the authorities, which he did not do. On an inspection of the vessel it was found that the hospital accommodation was not according to the rules under the Pilgrim Act of 1895, and nearly 329 life-belts were short. The accused had thus committed a breach of the Act, rendering him liable under Section 50 to a fine of Rs. 200. Though the Act held the master of the ship responsible, the owner in fact was equally responsible as the Act authorised the Magistrate to exact the fine, if necessary, by issuing a distress warrant and selling the ship to recover the fine. As regarded the Captain in the present case, it was his duty to see that the ship was properly equipped. It was easy to plead that he was unaware of the Act, but Captain Bean had been in charge of pilgrim ships before and he must have had some knowledge and experience of what was prescribed by the Act, and he had no reasonable excuse for the neglect.

Mr. John Walshe, Superintendent of the Preventive Service, said that he was the inspecting officer appointed under Section 8 of the Act. When the Mahanadi arrived he boarded and inspected her. Inspector Wilson counted the pilgrims, and the crew were counted by the Medical-Assistant provided by the Health Officer of the Port. He went right through the ship and into the hospital which had only four bunks and a superficial area of 61 feet. He looked for the dispensary but found none, and was told that a part of the saloon was used for a dispensary. He saw a medicine chest there. He eventually wrote to the Captain on the 31st July, and the latter handed his reply to witness on the 2nd August. He caused an inventory of the medicines in the dispensary and appliances to be taken. Mr. Wilson also counted the life-belts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley : Witness filed this information after the Mahanadi had sailed. He made up his mind about the prosecution before writing to the Captain. The question of prosecution did not lie with him at all. He submitted his report and got orders from the Collector of Customs to prosecute. These rules were published in the *Government Gazette* in October 1896, when they came into operation. He never prosecuted under the rules before.

Inspector Wilson and Assistant Surgeon Fernandez having given evidence as to the counting of the pilgrims and taking the list of medicines, the Court examined Captain Bean as follows :—

When did you join the ship ?—On the 15th May, at Port Said. I sailed at Karachi, Bombay, and Jeddah with cargo. From Jeddah I came on to Bombay with pilgrims.

Have you sailed with pilgrims before and did not you know that the ship must have some requirements fulfilled ?—Yes ; but I did not know exactly what requirements. At Jeddah we were in quarantine and there was no communication with the shore. The pilgrims were taken on board and went to Aden to coal. We were not examined there as we were in quarantine. From Aden we went to Karachi to find cargo for Bombay, but were not allowed to communicate and came on to Bombay.

Have you anything to add ?—At Aden I got a quantity of medical stores as our medical man wanted them. I supposed that he had made up the proper quantity.

Mr. James Bowick, Superintending Engineer of the Bombay-Persian Steam Navigation Company, was examined for the defence.

Mr. Bayley applied for a postponement for three months on the ground that his witnesses were not in Bombay. Mr. Nicholson opposed it and the magistrate upheld the objection.

In disposing of the charge his Worship said that the Captain might be ignorant of the new rules under the Pilgrim Act, but the owners were found to know them. Considering the fact that life-belts were also insufficient, the Court fined the accused Rs. 200.

Germans are not famous for dress at any time, but, according to the lively account of the Bayreuth Festival in the "Daily Mail," the costumes of the devotees of the Fatherland are indeed fearful and wonderful. This is how some of the men were attired :—"Correct morning dress, with a straw hat ; correct evening-dress, with shepherd's plaid trousers and brown boots ; frock-coat and cricket cap ; black morning-coat, Leghorn straw hat and knicker-bockers ; frock-coat, white waistcoat, and kind of gilt deer-stalker ; frock-coat, sombrero ; frock-coat, straw hat, duck trousers, no waistcoat, tartan tie, another kind of tartan shirt, and a third kind of tartan cricket belt ; brown knicker-bockers, grey flannel shirt, patent-leather shoes, no coat, no waistcoat, no hat. Evidently the Germans want the Special Commissioner of the "Tailor and Cutter" turned loose among them.

NAGPUR NOTES.

On Thursday, the annual Civil Service dinner came off, at Government House, and this was followed, on Friday, by a cinderella dance at the C. P. Club.—The Mayo Hospital is just at present crowded with sick, and its resources are being sorely taxed. The in-door average for the past few days has been as high as a hundred and fifty patients, while there is scarcely sufficient space for two-thirds of that number, and as a result the verandahs of the several wards are being utilized, with charpoys, to meet the pressure on space. The principal complaints are dysentery, diarrhœa, and fevers, chiefly among cases sent to the hospital from the poor-house, the daily average number of admissions being sixteen. Of course, the mortality is at a comparatively high rate also.—We have had rain almost incessantly throughout the week, with a passing glimpse of the sun. This state of affairs has brought life no doubt to vegetation, will restore the fodder-supply, and, it is to be hoped, improve the agricultural prospects which, by their recurring failure for a series of years, brought suffering and death to thousands. The immediate inconveniences, however, are many. Our roads are sloppy, our water-supply—the wash of the hillsides, in no small degree unhealthy, the damp atmosphere, all combined have brought fevers, coughs, colds, and other ills in their train, and there is scarcely a house in which a member of the family is not laid up, and in not a few instances the whole family.

It has just begun to dawn on the Bunniah community that we are having too much rain all at once without breaks, and that there is a possibility of some of the crops being seriously injured. This, of course, seemingly implies that the prospects are yet likely to favour their own ends, and though there may be some amelioration for the distressed thousands, there is every likelihood of their having a plausible excuse for selling high. It would be well for the progress of events to be watched carefully, and the Bunniahs checkmated in any attempt on their part to get together the grain and store it away.

The persistent use by petty dealers of pieces of stone, brick, or scraps of any handy material to represent weights for the sale of commodities, has for long been a matter of serious annoyance to the public, who very naturally look with suspicion and distrust upon a method by which a vendor can at will victimise them ; and they can hardly be blamed for their doubt when dishonest dealers are known, times out of mind, to have been detected redhanded in the act of attempting to play their customers false by means of short weights and measures, and even when using what appeared to be *bona-fide* registered weights and measures, but which were, on closer examination, found to be tampered with to suit their fraudulent purposes. These are admittedly very hard times : quite hard enough, with famine prices ruling ; but when short measure is added, it becomes intolerable. There has been a scheme under consideration to enforce registered weights and measures on all dealers in food supplies, but it does not appear that the scheme has yet been sufficiently matured. In fact, it has not advanced beyond theory, and there are hundreds, being cruelly victimised daily by unscrupulous vendors of vegetables and other articles of consumption. The lethargy of those responsible for a better state of affairs is little short of a premium on dishonesty, and the sooner the matter is given the consideration it deserves the better will it be for the victims of such barefaced frauds.

As previously announced, the fourth anniversary of the local branch of the Church of England Temperance Society was celebrated on the 9th instant. A special service was held in All Saints' Church, when the Rev. C. H. Barlow, chaplain of the station, and president of the society, delivered a most eloquent and instructive discourse, touching upon the religious aspect of the temperance movement. He took his text from the 7th verse of the 6th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians :—"Be not deceived, for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." He remarked that persons, who were not abstainers and who did not belong to any temperance society, publicly praised the work done by the Church of England and Army Temperance societies, both of which were founded by men who were staunch total abstainers. The results of the work done by these two temperance societies have been so excellent, that they have excited the admiration of men who were not abstainers, and who never did anything to promote the cause of temperance. Though he did not believe that the use of wine was forbidden in the Christian scriptures, he thought that men who abstained for the sake of setting a good example to others stood on a higher platform than moderate drinkers, and were able to exercise a better influence and to do more genuine temperance work than moderate drinkers. He said that the work of the Nagpur branch of the Temperance Society had steadily progressed, and they should thank God for His blessing on their work. The president then desired those who wished to take the pledge to go forward, and he admitted five new members as total abstainers into the society. There was a numerous attendance at the service, which was most impressive, being fully choral. After service the members, together with those who were specially invited by Mr. Barlow, adjourned to the Bishop's School, where there was a social entertainment, with plenty of tea and cake. The members and guests numbered fully two hundred, and all seemed to thoroughly enjoy the evening. There were several very-well rendered songs by the Misses E. Thornber, A. Nuttall, A. Edwards, and others, all of which were heartily appreciated, while a pretty glee, by Mrs. Barlow and the Misses Thornber, Nuttall, and Dela Hoyde, was loudly applauded. Lance-Corporal Grimswade, of the South Lancashires, treated the company to two excellent recitations, as likewise did Mr. Rowland Hill, while Private Nicholson deservedly earned repeated rounds of applause for his performances on a small harmonica.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain W. B. Andrews, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi with the English mails, and the following passengers :—

For London.

Banajee, Mr D and sons
Beily, Mr.
Bird, Mr and Mrs
Blyth, Master
Bonnerjee, Mr W C
Brereton, Mr and Mrs A W and infant
Broman, Lieut
Buch, Lieut
Cadell, Major H F
Cambell, Mr D A
Carter, Lieut G E
Chapman, Mr C N
Christie, Col
Clothier, Mr J G
Cokshott, Mr
Coruner, Mr R A
Cowasjee Jehangirjee, Mr
Davey, Mr J H
Duxbury, Mr G E
Eates, Mr
Ewens, Mrs
Fitshirbort, Miss
Forrier, Mrs
Follet, Mr F
Gardiner, Lieut Col R
Gardiner, Mrs and Miss
Gibbs, Mr G S
Graham, Mrs
Grute, Mr, Mrs, and child
Haig, Mrs P H
Hargraves, Mr C W
Henniker, Mr F C
Jackson, Mrs C W L, and infant
Johnson, Miss

Junes, Mr J
King, Mr C H
Knight, Mr
Llewellyn, Mr and Mrs A
Mackie, Mr
Matly, Col F C
Matly, Mrs, and 2 children
McMunn, Lieut and Mrs
Milton, Mr A H
Moore, Mr J S
Morton, Mr A
Motilal Chotalall, Mr
Nail, Mr J C
Paul, Mr J P
Phillips, Mr and Mrs R
Phillips, Mr E
Reunalds, Mr
Reynoldes, Mr and Mrs W J
Robertson, Mr
Roe, Mr F R
Rose, Mr R M
Rowe, Capt W
Sapst, Mr L R
Scott, Mr W C
Shirres, Mrs
Smith Felton, Mr and Mrs H A
Spedding, Lieut
Callanjee Thacker, Mr M
Thompson, Mrs
Toungsman, Mr and Mrs
Trelawney, Mr E
Walthew, Rev H M
Welliamson, Mrs
Wellington, Mr G
Wheeler, Mr T, and 2 sons

For Brindisi.

Addis, Mr D F
Anderson, Surg Lieut Col A
Beadon, Mr
Connell, Lieut C F
Dowson, Miss Royal
Green, Mr E F
Hallum, Mr E W
Hankin, Mr and Mrs H C C K, and child
Koskar, Dr and Miss
Lane Long, Mr J S

Leny, Lieut R N
Marshall, Mr N M
Parekh, Mr J M
Pell, Mr A
Raynold, Lieut P G
Samett, Mr G A
Singh, Mr S
Welsh, Mr
West, Mr D Kemp
Wilson, Mr H
Wright, Mr J Knor

Mr. Richard Harding Davis puts forth all his descriptive powers in an article in the new number *Harper*, on the inauguration of the President and Vice-President of the United States at Washington last March. At the latter of these two ceremonies, which was held according to custom in the Senate Chamber, lady spectators appear to have mustered in great force, but *Harper's* contributor gives to two of their number special prominence—in association, by the way, with a charge of rudeness against one of our countrymen :—"In the front of the gallery reserved for the Diplomatic Corps sat the wife of the Chinese Minister. She was the only bit of colour in the room that was not American or imported from Paris. She was a little person in blue satin, with a great headdress of red, and her face was painted like the face of a picture, according to the custom of her country. She looked down at the Senators in their funeral frock-coats, and at the bonnets of the American woman near her, as though the moment held at least that much interest for her, and was prettily unconscious that she was the most interesting figure present. Back of her, accompanied by her secretary, was the exiled Queen of Hawaii, a handsome dark-skinned negress, quietly but richly dressed, and carrying herself with great dignity. In front of her was a young English peer, a secretary of the British Embassy, who took photographs of the scene below him with a hand camera, knowing perfectly well that had he been guilty of such a piece of impertinence in his own Lower House, he would have been taken out of the gallery by the collar and thrown into the lobby."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 19.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt H D Merewether, Second Asst Political Re Aden, is granted furlough for two years, with effect from date in September next as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Ba Jivanlal Pranjivan Lakhia, Huzur Account Officer, Sur be City Magte, Surat.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the follo appointments pending the return to duty of Khan Bah Cursetjee Manekjee Cursetjee, B A, Bar at Law, or fu orders :—Khan Bahadur Hormasjee Dadabhai, Fourth J of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, to act as Third J of that Court. Khan Bahadur Barjorjee Edaljee Modi, LL B, Bom, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Sura Broach, to act as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small C Bombay.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint M Crump, I C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, D from the date Mr A Butterworth, I C S, gives over and pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W on the expiration of the appointment made by Govt No tion No 1790, dated the 4th March 1897, to act as Asst S Police in the Karachi District pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased specially to em Rao Saheb Aasomal Gajumal, Mukhtyarkar, taluka H bad, and Magte of the second class in the district of H bad, to pass sentences of whipping.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Yeshwant Chaubal, Maml taluka Malvan in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a of the second class in that district.

Mr J C Pringle, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Shi is appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Proc 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr Pringle is also appointed, under Sec 22 of the Code a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories sub the administration of the Govt of Bombay other th Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 o Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, to invest Mr A H A Si I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the d of Nasik, with additional powers, specified.

Azam Revanshidappa Basavanappa Kittur, offg Karkun, taluka Bankapur in the district of Dharw appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Proc 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Murijmal Chainrai, acting Head Munshi, t Shahdadpur in the district of Upper Sind Frontier, is ap ed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 18 be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Rao Saheb Venkatesh Govind Bagalkot, Mamlatdar, ta Bagalkot in the district of Bijapur, is appointed, under S of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Mag the second class in that district.

Azam Dewanmal Tahilram, acting Head Munshi, tal Shahbandar in the district of Karachi, is appointed, u Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a M of the third class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt Nurse to be Member of the Civil and Mily Examination mittee for Urdu and Persian vice Major W Quentin.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ga Sakharam Hinge to hold charge of the office of Divis Forest Officer, Nasik, from the date of Mr G R Duxbu leave or pending further orders.

Mr G R Duxbury, Asst Conservator of Forests, first gra and Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik, is allowed privilege lea of absence for three months from 19th Aug 1897, or such su sequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, under Article 95b of t Civil Service Regulations, to direct that the office named below shall hold special temporary appointments which the salaries shall be as mentioned against each Mr F C Parsons, I C S, (per mensem) Rs. 1,033 ; Mr R Graham, I C S, (per mensem) Rs. 1,000 ; and Mr M E Cou man, I C S, (per mensem) Rs. 766.

Vishnu Vithal Dani, inhabitant of Satara and late a Roun Guard in the Patan Range of Satara Dist, is hereby declare incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.

The services of Mr A Butterworth, I C S, (Madras Estab are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Hom Dept ; and Mr J W Weir, I C S, Asst Collr, Sholapur, is gran ed privilege leave of absence for one month and four days.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, FAMINE.

The services of Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Thanedar Huzur Depy Collr, Kaira, are placed temporarily at the dis posal of the Central Committee of the Indian Famine Chari able Relief Fund.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg Lieut A Gwyther, M B, C M, I M S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, with effect from the 28th July 1897.

Asst Surg K G Pettigara has been appointed to the medical charge of the Railway Inspection duty at Manmad, with effect from 10th August 1897, afternoon.

Asst Surg Gangadhar Gopal Bopardikar, L M and S, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Sirsi Dispensary with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd August 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Battn, B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps.—The following appointment is made :—Lieut Cecil Richardson to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt C R Wilson, granted leave.

Surgn Capt C H Bedford, MD, CM, IMS, took over charge of his plague duties at Mahabaleshvar on the 13th March 1897.

Surgn Capt G W Jenney, M B, MCh, IMS, was appointed to do plague duty in Karachi from the 16th April 1897 to the date on which he took charge of the appointment of special Port Health Officer, Karachi.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Surgn Capt H Herbert, F R C S, to be Ophthalmic Surgn, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, Bombay.

Surgn Major J P Barry, M B, to be Civil Surgn, Kaira continuing to act as Supt. Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major H D Olivier, R E, Agent, B B and C I Railway, is allowed furlough for two months and twenty-eight days, commencing from the 18th Sept 1897, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 19.

For London.

Caledonia s—22 bales skins and hides, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co ; 13 cwt ramputree, and 15 cwt ivory, Ebram Passaya and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Horatio s—4,002 cwt rapeseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

For Antwerp.

Horatio s—508 cwt myrabollams, Jaitha Veeram ; 3,147 cwt myrabollams, and 69 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co ; 125 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co.

For Marseilles.

Australia s—6,320 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Brothers ; 8,000 cwt castorseed, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 8,001 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,200 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Gisela s—100 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Shanghai.

Gisela s—2,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Kobe.

Eden Hall s—1,600 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 197 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th August, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 3rd August, 1897 :—

Liabilities.	August 3. Rs.	a.	p.	August 10. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,21,51,086	6	7	1,35,81,946	2	1
Other Deposits, &c.	5,74,08,898	2	4	5,93,31,801	9	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,03,696	13	1	4,55,372	6	4
Sundries	20,12,040	9	0	20,26,648	10	0
Rs.	10,00,75,721	15	0	10,33,15,768	11	8

Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	71,50,730	0	0	79,37,742	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	75,07,318	0	0	75,16,218	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,50,66,633	15	2	1,42,26,627	15	5
Accounts of Credit do.	1,94,88,478	15	11	1,95,88,247	6	7
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,04,69,791	3	0	1,04,70,026	5	9
Balances with other Banks	7,76,470	2	8	7,47,266	6	4
Bullion	2,912	13	0	2,896	11	0
Dead Stock	13,36,715	4	8	13,38,613	8	10
Stamps	7,761	4	9	7,976	4	6
Sundries	12,64,470	6	11	12,66,450	12	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,12,44,618	0	10	2,14,55,468	0	2
Do. at Branches	1,56,79,761	12	1	1,87,58,233	4	11
Rs.	10,00,75,721	15	0	10,33,15,768	11	0

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 10th August, 1897 :—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,60,720	Dec.
Do. at Branches	19,11,579	Inc.
Other Deposits	19,22,903	do.
Post Bills	48,324	Dec.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	6,95,912	Inc.
Loans	8,40,066	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	1,19,769	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	235	do.
Cash at Head Office	2,10,850	do.
Do. at Branches	30,78,472	do.

Colonel Welby, M.P., for Taunton, has, says a London correspondent, been making comparisons between the composition of a German army force equal to that reviewed at Aldershot the other day and the composition of the English brigades, and, as a result, he has addressed a question to Mr. Brodrick, asking whether, in his calculation, that for a force of similar composition as that reviewed on 1st July ninety-four staff officers would be allowed in the German army, he included judge, advocates, chaplains, surgeons, and veterinary surgeons, and whether he is aware that the "Armed Strength of Germany," officially published, shows that for a similar number of divisions and brigades of the three arms in time of peace, staff officers performing the same duty as those who marched past at Aldershot would not exceed fifty in number.

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

E following Season Reports for the week ending August were sublished in yesterday's "Govern- t Gazette":—

arachi.—River at Kotri on 16th, 19 feet 7 inches inst 19 feet 2 inches same date last year. Kharif s flourishing. Rainfall leading to extensive cul- tion along the hills. Slight injury to crops by and crabs in the Shahbandar Division. Breach iver bund, flooding considerable area in Jati and hbandar talukas. Locusts in Sehwan, Johi and histan, causing no damage. Fodder prospects in much improved by rains and good generally. es of food-grains continue high.

ikarpur.—River good and steady and rising—16 2 inches against 14 feet 9 inches same date last Rain good generally and promises more. sts in six talukas doing no damage. Prices con- e high. Fodder improving.

yderabad.—Kharif cultivation flourishing. sts in four talukas, causing damage in two. Rain ine talukas, average 1 inch 92 cents. Cattle in condition.

pper Sind Frontier.—Kharif Crops flourishing. In all talukas, maximum 62 cents at Kashmor. hail at Shahdadpur without injury. Water- ly in Shahdadpur taluka improving. Locusts in alukas, injuring young crops partially. Fodder ient. Price of jowari risen by 7 chataks, of by 12 chataks, of wheat by 2 chataks and of rice n by ½ chatak per rupee.

ar and Parkar.—Rain good throughout the dis- , at Umarkot 4 inches 3 cents, at Nagar 3 inches nts, at Chachra 2 inches 33 cents. Locusts in e talukas doing slight damage. Price of staple -grains: rice 16 seers and bajri 12 seers per e.

nch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 4 es 98 cents at Kalol, minimum 1 inch 24 cents at lod. Total for season, maximum 25 inches 9 cents Godhra, minimum 12 inches 81 cents at Dohad. ding crops in good condition. Cattle healthy der ample. Price of bajri has risen in Godhra and ol from 9 to 8½ seers per rupee, in Halol from 9 to seers; and of maize in Dohad from 9½ to 9 seers rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 16th August, 1897).—Rain ring week, maximum 7 inches 84 cents at Nadiad, imum 2 inches 44 cents at Kaira; average for the rict 4 inches 45¾ cents. Total for season, maximum nches 68 cents at Thasra, minimum 14 inches 58 ts at Kaira; average for the district 17 inches 22¼ s. Rainfall insufficient in Mehmadabad, Kapad- j and Matar talukas. Bavto and rice transplant- on in progress. Bajri and codra crops are in good ndition. Fodder supply sufficient though some- hat dear. Agricultural stock healthy. Average rices of food-grains: bajri 8½ seers, wheat 8 seers nd rice 8 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week, maximum 6 inches 40 ents at Hansot, minimum 1 inch 38 cents at Amod. otal for season, maximum 29 inches 49 cents at roach, minimum 14 inches 53 cents at Amod. owing of bajri and paddy continnes in Hansot. rops are thriving. Prospects good. Condition of odder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum 10 inches 92 cents at Pardi, minimum 2 nches 15 cents at Chorasi. Total for season, maximum 36 inches 97 cents at Pardi, minimum 18 inches 59 cents at Chorasi. Rainfall sufficient throughout he district. Transplantation of crops nearly completed. Young plants are healthy. Prospects improving. Fodder supply sufficient. Condition of agricultural stock good. Prices continue high. Rice 1st ort 6 seers, rice 2nd sort 6 seers 8 chataks, and owari 8 seers 5 chataks per rupee at Surat.

Khandesh.—Rain during week 2 inches 9 cents at Dhulia. Rain throughout the district, maximum being 6 inches 33 cents at Jalgaon, minimum 25 cents at Raver. Total for season 12 inches 5 cents at Dhulia. Average for the district 13 inches 28 cents. More rain wanted in Chopda. Sowing of kharif in progress in parts. Standing crops flourishing. Weeding continues. New grass coming in. Agricultural stock improving.

Nasik.—Rain during week 1 inch 54 cents. Total for season 11 inches 85 cents. Rainfall insufficient in parts af Yeola, Nandgaon, Malegaon, Satana and Peint talukas. Sowing of kharif crops almost completed. Land being prepared for rabi. Standing kharif crops good, out more rain is badly wanted in Malegaon, Yeola, Nandgaon and Bagian talukas. Fodder supply not sufficient except in Dangi parts. Prices continue high.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, heavy on 15th: total of week 5 inches 24 cents: total to date 56 inches 81 cents, being 3 inches 24 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 11th, 1° warm on 12th, 14th and 16th, 2° warm, on 13th and 17th, and nil on 15th. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week. Wind normal from 11th to 16th: abnormal wind from south-east on 17th.

Thana.—Rain during week at Sadar Station 10 inches 80 cents; in the talukas maximum 16 inches 12 cents at Kalyan, minimum 7 inches 27 cents at Bassein. Total for season at Sadar Station 101 inches 67 cents. Transplantation nearly finished except in Umbargaon and Mokhada. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue high. Rice 2nd sort 6 seers per rupee at Mokhada, Kalyan and Bhiwndi, and 7 seers per rupee elsewhere.

Kolaba.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 20 inches 57 cents as Karjat, minimum 6 inches 71 cents at Alibag. Weeding in progress. Crops doing well. Price of rice at Alibag 7 seers 30½ tolas. Price stationary elsewhere except at Karjat and Roha, where it has risen by 30 and 40 tolas respectively. Fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Rain good everywhere, maximum 19 inches 99 cents at Khed, minimum 2 inches 59 cents at Deogad. Fresh grass available. Crops thriving.

Poona.—Rain during week at district head-quarter station 1 inch 89 cents. Rain throughout the district, maximum being 5 inches 80 cents in Mulshi Petha, minimum 5 cents in Indapur Taluka. Total for season at district head-quarter station 16 inches 3 cents. Rainfall insufficient in the Deshi portion of the district. The standing crops are in good condition in the Maval portion of the district, and in the Deshi part the rainfall is insufficient for the crops, and sowing is also delayed in some portions. In the Maval portion the new grass has improved the condition of the cattle, but in the Deshi portion fodder still continues to be insufficient. There was a slight rise in the price of jowari in the talukas of Indapur, Bhimthadi and Khed and in the Ambegaon Petha. There was also a slight rise in the price of bajri in the Ambegaon Petha and Khed Taluka. Prices were stationary elsewhere.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 1 inch 82 cents at Akola, minimum 7 cents at Shrigonda. Total for season, maximum 11 inches 25 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 3 inches 29 cents at Shrigonda. Sowing of kharif crops almost completed. Young crops suffering for want of sufficient rain. No change in the condition of cattle. Green grass procurable in small quantity in parts of four talukas. District average price of jowari 5 seers 56 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain during week at Barsi 7 cents, Madha 6 cents, Karmala 2 cents, and Pandharpur 22 cents. Total for season at Sholapur 5 inches 37 cents, Barsi 6 inches 64 cents, Madha 9 inches 63 cents, Karmala 3 inches 81 cents, Pandharpur 8 inches 77 cents, Sangola 3 inches 90 cents and Malsiras 6 inches 8 cents. More rain wanted. Sowing of kharif crops still in progress in some places in Barsi Taluka. Crops already sown are fair, but withering in parts of Sholapur and other talukas for want of more rain. Fodder quite insufficient and very dear. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Prices high. Price of jowari at Sholapur 7 seers 10 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—Rain during week 3 inches 22 cents at Satara; maximum 9 inches 32 cents at Javli, minimum 22 cents at Man, where more rain is still required. Total fall 32 inches 29 cents. Break desirable in western talukas. Crops doing well. Water sufficient. Cattle fair.

Bijapur.—Rain slight throughout the district, varying from 8 cents at Badami to 54 cents at Bagevadi. It has not improved the withering crops. Good rain urgently required everywhere. Green grass is procurable in small quantities in places. Dry fodder is very dear. No improvement in the condition of cattle. Prices of food-grains slightly risen in Bagalkot and Badami talukas; they are stationary elsewhere. Average rate of food-grains 7 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week throughout the district, being 14 inches 47 cents at Chandgad, 13 inches 4 cents at Khanapur, 5 inches 25 cents at Belgaum, below 2 inches at Chikodi, Hukeri, and Sampgoan, and below 1 inch elsewhere. More rain urgently needed in affected talukas. Young early crops in good condition. Average price of jowari 8 1-2 seers per rupee. Condition of agricultural stock, artizans, labourers and cattle not yet improved appreciably. Fodder still dear. Public health generally good. Food supplies sufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain during week throughout the district, varying from 15 cents in Mundargi to 4 inehes 50 cents in Hangal. Kharif sowing nearly completed Early crops are in good condition in Mallad talukas. More rain urgently wanted in black-soil talukas. Price of jowari, seers 14 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 21 inches 60 cents at Yellapur, minimum 4 inches 99 cents at Karwar. Transplantation and weeding continue. Agricultural stock good, but indifferent in Supa Petha.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 4 inches 12 cents.. Total for season 18 inches 46 cents. Weeding operations in progress. Average price of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram 9 seers, 8 seers 50 totals, 10 seerrs, and 8 seers 70 tolas, respectively, per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week. Public health generally good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy. Rain during week 5 inches 59 cents. Total for season 14 inches 25 cents. Kharif crops good. Khapedi insects in Bajana and Dasada. Weeding kharif crops in progress. Price of bajri 8¼ and jowari 9 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 4 inches 19 cents. Total for season 22 inches 67 cents. Public health, agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Sowing operations completed. Transplantation of rice commenced in Kadi Division, but more rain urgently wanted. Crops damaged by locusts in parts of Kadi Division improving. Price of bajri 14, wheat 14, rice superior 12 and inferior 16 lbs. per British rupee.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE excitement created by the report, happily unfounded, that Mr. Carvill, the Nationalist member for Newry, was missing, may render it of interest to recall some instances of missing members. In 1882 Mr. Powell, the Tory member for Malmesbury, ascended in a balloon, and was never subsequently heard of. It was believed that the balloon had fallen into the German Ocean. Then again, Mr. Douglas Pyne, member for West Waterford, was last seen on board one of the steampackets crossing between Dublin and Holyhead. Letters addressed to him were discovered on board, and a handbag which was identified as his property. He is supposed to have fallen overboard unobserved by either the crew or the passengers. The proof required of a member's death before the issue of a writ for a new election amounts to practically conclusive evidence, and writs are rarely issued on the mere presumption of death. Once, indeed, a new writ was issued on the supposed death of a member who was living. On April 29, 1705, a new writ was ordered to be issued for Devizes, in the room of Mr. Willey, deceased. On accounts, however being afterwards received that Mr. Willey was alive, the House, on May 6, 1705, ordered a supersedeas to the writ to be made out.

In a charming article on Jean Ingelow, in the *New Age*, "Philo" points out that most of those who saw one day last week that Jean Ingelow was dead, and the day after that Mr. Mundella had passed away, did not know how very close the friendship between these two had been, and how fitting it was that the boat which took her across the dark rivers should return to give his ghost passage. The late member for Brightside was not generally credited with literary tastes, and I remember when Miss Ingelow told me, a long time ago, how close was the friendship between her and him, I was surprised. But they had a wide range of human interest in common. Mr. Mundella was never missing from the private view of the Academy, for instance, and Miss Ingelow's love of art afforded many pleasant reminiscences to those who have talked to her. Mr. Mundella kept up his record of regular attendance at the Academy private view to the very last, for last spring he was among the first arrivals on the great Friday, and though looking very pale, he remained for a considerable time, equally interested in the pictures and his fellow private-viewers.

A writer in the *New Age* on "Men I have known" had occasion a fortnight ago to refer to Mr. Justin McCarthy's suggestion that John Bright's hostility to Home rule was due to the irritation felt by him as the result of some hasty and bitter words uttered by one or two Irish members during some of the debates in which he supported coercion. In this, according to the commentator, there was some truth, but not all the truth. Such irritation (he maintained) there manifestly was in the great Tribune's later years; and this, in the writer's opinion, was in part the outcome of illness—"the Bright of that time being, as everyone knows, a very different man from the Bright of an earlier day. He had been assailed with even greater bitterness before by his fellow-countrymen, and yet had never been affected by it as he was by the attacks of the Irish members. At the same time, the writer was careful to recognise that this theory of illness and irritability did not by any means meet the whole case, and traced the severance ultimately to Mr. Bright's strong objection to the methods of Irish Parliamentarism of that day, and to his profound personal distrust of Mr. Parnell and certain of the more prominent Irish representatives. Mr. John A. Bright has made it a matter of filial piety to reply in part (in this week's *New Age*) to these comments. "My father," he says, "was opposed to an Irish Parliament long before Mr. Gladstone proposed one, and it does not seem necessary to assert illness at the cause of his consistency. . . . Illness did not cause his opposition to Mr. Gladstone's proposals; but his conscientious dissent from them, with all the anxiety, vexation, and sorrow which it involved, I believe, caused the illness and shortened his life. He talked the question over with me night after night, and his trouble about it visibly affected his health. He opposed an Irish Parliament because he thought it unsafe and impracticable, and not because of the irritation caused by the conduct of some of the Irish members."

By an overwhelming majority of the executive Lady Henry Somerset has been requested to withdraw her offer of resignation of the presidency of the N.B.W.T.A. The small minority wish it to be understood that they voted against the resolution embodying the request not because they want her ladyship to resign, but as a record of their dissent from her views on the Indian Army Regulations question. As the majority entertain practically the same views as the minority on the Indian question, the vote amounted to a declaration of unabated confidence in Lady Henry as the Temperance leader of the B.W.T.A., on the understanding that Temperance reform is the primary object in the constitution of that body.

The Archibishop of Finland, on his arrival at St. Petersburg, had a special audience of the Emperor, who was much interested in the account his Eminence gave of the cordial reception accorded him by the English Court and Episcopate. A very long article in the *Church Messenger*, the official journal of the St. Petersburg Ecclesiastical Academy, headed "The Russian and English Churches in their Mutual Relations," rejoices that English Churchmen are realising that the Eastern Church is not a mere fossilised mummy bereft of all spiritual life, but a real and living guardian of the unalterable truths of œcumenical Christianity. The visit of the Archbishop of Finland was something much more than an act of inter-ecclesiastical civility, much less of diplomatic finesse, but was one of most profound historical and ecclesiastical significance. The Archibishop brought back with him from England not only a rich store of knowledge, but a strong personal conviction that in the depths of the soul of the English nation there is a profound feeling of sympathy for the Russian Church, as manifested in the touching scenes at the Archibishop's departure.

The trials and temptations of the photographer of race horses are set forth in a very entertaining interview in the August number of the *Windsor Magazine* with the well-known photographer of racehorses, W. C. Hailey. It appears that a racehorse is almost as bad as a child, when placed before the camera, and endless patience is needed to obtain a good likeness. One of the troubles seems to be that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a racehorse won't display his tail to advantage. Another difficulty is that such horses as perhaps would be glad to display haven't the wherewithal to do it. Such, for instance, seems to have been the case in the following story told by Mr. Hailey:—Once I was called in to photograph a pair of carriage-horses which had been bought for a lady. The purchaser wished to have a picture of her bargain which she had not herself seen. The animals were to be taken harnessed to the carriage. As I was making my preparations I may or may not have noticed that their tails were none of the finest. I soon had reason to remark the fact, however, for judge of my amusement when the vendor came up, and, bidding mo delay my exposure for a moment, solemnly affixed to the horses two splendid bogus tails! It is to be hoped, in the cause of fair dealings, that the lady in question may meet this statement and institute inquiries concerning the bogus tails.

A good many of the stories that are told about the choice of curious texts by clergymen centre upon the desire of the preacher to make a personal score against some member of his congregation. Thus it is told of Dr. Williamson, who was vicar of Moulton, Lincolnshire, that, having a quarrel with a parishioner named Hardy, he chose for his text "There is no fool like the foolhardy" accompanying his announcement of it with such an emphasis and look as gave everybody to see his meaning.

Canon Jeffreys, who has held the vicarage of Hawkhurst, Kent, for nearly sixty years, has resigned, and the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church have appointed as his successor the Venerable Brook Deedes, a member of an old Kentish family, Archdeacon of Lucknow, who on the 4th of June at Eton was the cynosure of all eyes, everyone asking, "Who is that Bishop with those splendid legs?"

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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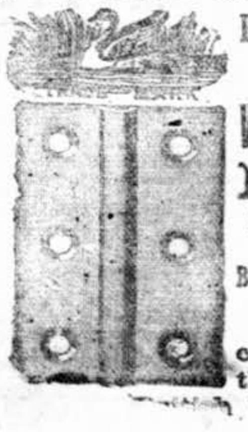

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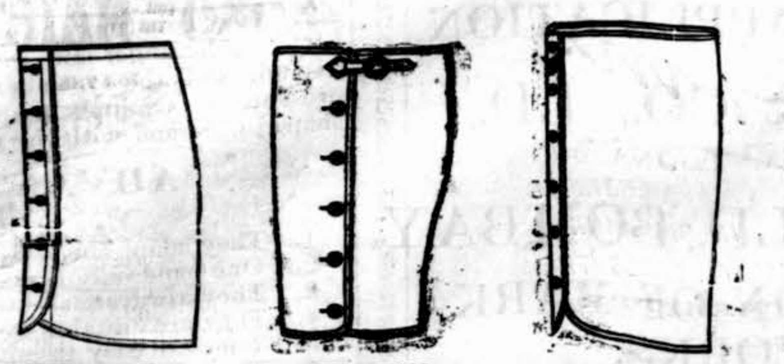

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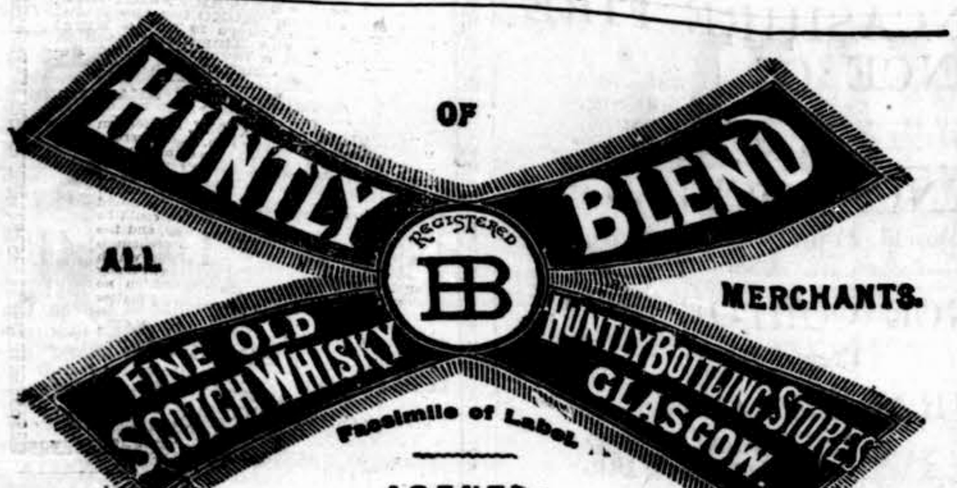

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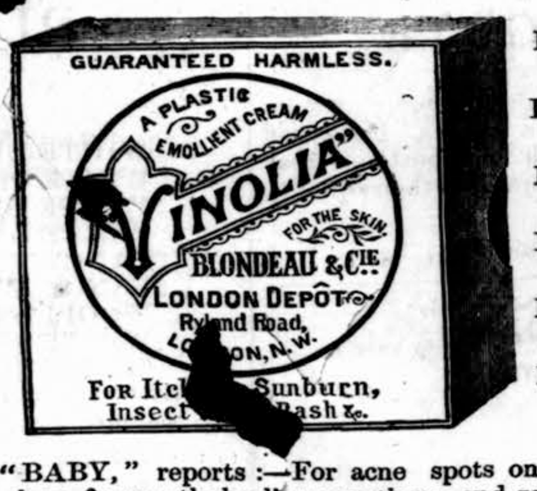

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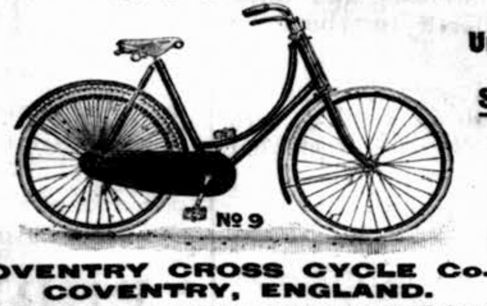

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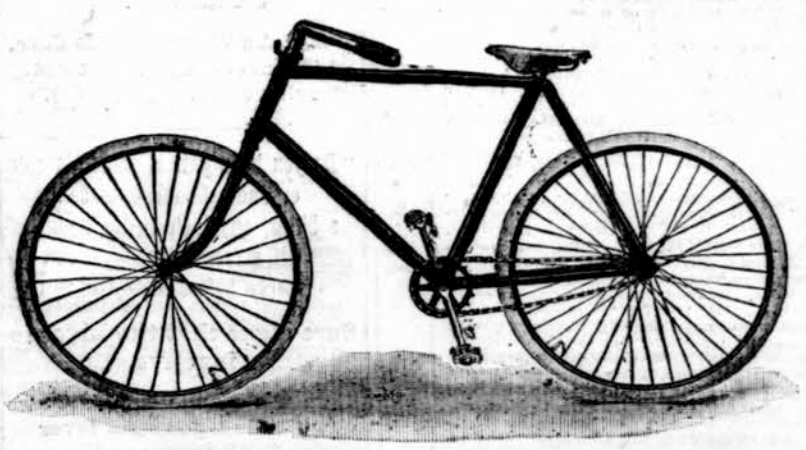

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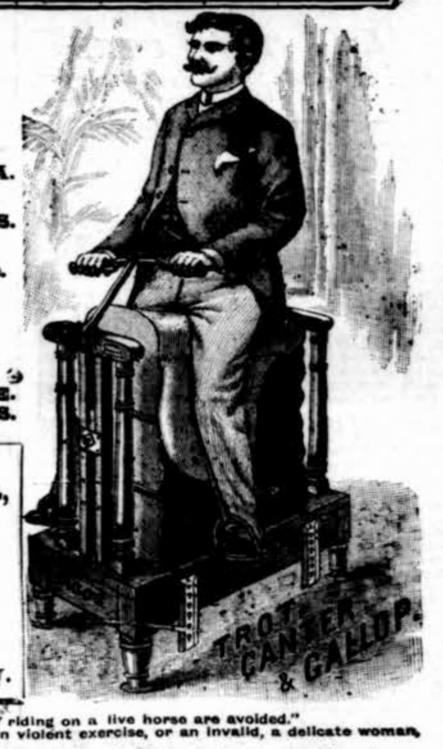
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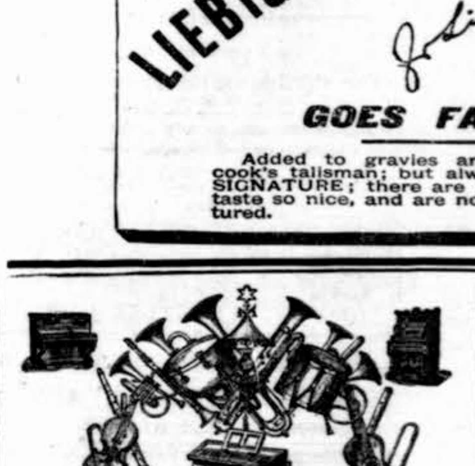

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